

DAILY REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL REACTION TO U.S. NEUTRON BOMB ACTION

OW101931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--President Ronald Reagan's decision to produce and stockpile neutron warheads in the United States has triggered reactions overseas ranging from moderate approval to strong objection. But the general feeling is one of caution.

According to reports received here, the spokesman of British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher said that she "had no comment at all. It's an American matter." British official circles, however, stressed that the decision was in line with the general agreement to strengthen the Western alliance's military potential. Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser expressed his support for the decision at a press conference today. He said that the world needed a strong United States to oppose the Soviet Union. The neutron bomb, he added, was also a reply to the massive military buildup by the Soviets.

Belgian Defence Minister Frank Swaelen said, "The United States is a sovereign state which takes any measures it judges necessary for its defence." The spokesman of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany said that it was "exclusively an affair of the U.S. Government." French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told reporters that the news of the U.S. decision came as no surprise. "At present, it is of no direct concern to us," he said.

Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen reaffirmed his country's opposition to the neutron bomb, adding that Denmark would not accept such weapons. Dutch Foreign Minister Van Der Stoep deplored that the United States should deem it necessary to take the decision. Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten described the U.S. decision as "a new worrying and dangerous step" in the arms race between the superpowers. The Norwegian Government is equally critical of the American decision.

A TASS dispatch from Washington yesterday accused the United States of taking "another extremely dangerous step toward the further spiralling of the arms race" for which the United States must "assume great responsibility." "The Soviet Union cannot remain an indifferent bystander and will have to give response to the challenge," it said. Western observers believed that Moscow is worried chiefly by the prospect that the neutron warhead will give Washington an edge in the coming arms reduction talks. They also pointed out that the U.S. decision would further complicate the already strained relations between Washington and Moscow.

PRC ATTENDS UN CONFERENCE ON ENERGY SOURCES

OW101355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Nairobi, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--The United Nations conference on new and renewable sources of energy opened here this morning. The conference is convened against the background of a worldwide energy crisis.

Taking part in the opening ceremony were some 4,000 delegates and observers from over 150 UN member states and hundreds of UN specialized agencies and non-government organizations. The Chinese delegation led by Wu Heng, vice minister of the State Commission for Science and Technology attended the ceremony.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called for "a collective effort to master future energy supplies and diversify their base so as to provide a solid foundation for economic progress." He also stressed the "need for changes in patterns of access to energy," "a more judicious use of conventional energy sources" and "development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy."

Speaking at the ceremony were also President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, the host country, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin and UN General Assembly President Rudiger Von Wehmer.

GROUP OF 77 RAPS U.S. VIEW AT SEA LAW MEETING

OW110214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--The Group of 77 today criticized the United States for its obstruction to the earlier conclusion of an international convention on the exploitation of the resources in the world's seas and oceans, which cover about 70 percent of the earth surface. The criticism was voiced in a statement made today by Inamul Haq (Pakistan), chairman of the Group of 77, at the ongoing Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which resumed its session on August 3. Haq made the statement in reply to that made by the leader of the U.S. delegation on August 5 to the effect that the U.S. is not ready to enter the proposed draft convention because the Reagan administration has not completed its general policy review of such an international convention. The American delegate also indicated that the proposed international regime to regulate the mining of mineral-rich nodules on the deep seabed is a "stumbling block" to the U.S. endorsement of the draft convention.

Haq criticized the U.S. intention to "mine the seabed area without an international treaty through its national legislation." "The area and its resources which are the common heritage of mankind cannot be allowed to be exploited by a few, for the benefit of a few, to the exclusion of the rest of the world," he stressed. No country or group of countries, he pointed out, "will be allowed to detract from the basic objective that the sea and its resources must be governed by international law and regulations which are fair and equitable." Haq said, "The Group of 77 has consistently tried in international fora to remove the built-in inequities in the present international economic system which discriminates heavily against the countries of the Third World." The exploitation of the deep seabed resources "provides us with a unique opportunity to avoid the mistakes of the past," he added. "Any national philosophy of laissez-faire should not result in the exploitation of the weak and poorer countries by the powerful and economically advanced countries, nor should it be used as a cover for a callous disregard of the plight of the people of the Third World in the pursuit of the exclusive economic interests of the developed countries," Haq said.

WORLD BANK REPORT NOTES PRC ACHIEVEMENTS

OW101403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Global economic growth in the 1980's will at best be no better than in 1970's and the gap between rich and poor nations will widen, said the World Bank in its world economic situation report released yesterday, according to reports from Washington.

The report said that the 1980's could produce economic growth of 3.6 percent for 18 industrial countries, if they continued to make necessary adjustments to their economies. However, if things went badly, growth in the industrial countries could be as small as 2.8 percent. The annual report said that economic growth was likely to range between 4 percent and 5.2 percent a year for the 60 middle-income countries, with growth rates pushing up to 8 percent for some of the East Asian nations.

Referring to the economic situation and prospects of China, the bank noted that China, which has a per capita income of only 260 dollars a year, had done better than most poor countries in providing food, education and health services for its population, the largest in the world. The bank was of the opinion that if China's policies of encouraging resource development are expanded and implemented, China might enjoy unprecedented economic success in the coming decade. The report said China's exports of manufactured goods could grow by as much as 15 percent a year during the 80's.

The report dealt with the achievements gained and changes made by some developing countries in Asia and Africa in their economic development. It said that countries like Senegal, Angola and Kenya moved up from low-income status in last year's report to middle-income status this year. The report said that if economic conditions deteriorate, the number of abject poor in the world could rise 12 percent to 850 million by the end of the decade. The report estimated that annual growth for the 36 poorest countries was expected to be no better than 2.8 to 4 percent and, in some cases, might even fall behind population growth. "Unless they (the poorest countries) receive more financial support and quickly, their prospects are bleak," the bank said. "The result can only be further deprivation in the poorest countries, several of which have already had declining per capita income during the 1970's."

U.S., USSR EXTEND BILATERAL GRAINS ACCORD

OWO61552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to extend for one year the current five-year bilateral grains agreement due to expire September 30, 1981. The agreement was reached today after a 3-day negotiation by the representatives of the two countries.

Under the agreement, the Soviet Union will buy a minimum of six million metric tons of grain, evenly split between wheat and corn, in fiscal year 1982. The Soviet Union may purchase up to eight million tons of grain without formally consulting the U.S. Government.

The two sides will meet again in autumn this year for discussions on a new long-term pact. The U.S. Trade Representative William Brock said he hoped the agreement would help strengthen U.S.-Soviet relations; but he did not want it to be interpreted as a sign of a more conciliatory position towards Moscow by the Reagan administration.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REAGAN'S TAX CUT PROGRAM

HKC/1426 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 81 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Reagan's Tax Cut Program and the Struggle Between the Two U.S. Parties"]

[Text] After a heated 5-hour debate, the United States House of Representatives finally endorsed the tax cut program supported by the Reagan administration by a 238-to-195 vote on the evening of 29 July. The U.S. official quarters claimed in high spirits that this was another major victory for President Reagan after the congressional approval of his budget program of drastic cuts in spending. But some observers here believe that Reagan's "economic revitalization program" is beginning to be put to the test of practical life and it remains to be seen whether the House vote means a genuine victory for President Reagan.

It was indeed not easy for Reagan's tax cut program to get a majority of votes in the House where the Democratic Party holds the majority of seats. In February this year, after Reagan put forth the tax program which provides an all-round reduction in the individual income tax by 30 percent over the next 3 years and a reduction in the corporate income tax by accelerating depreciation. A huge debate was evoked in the United States. Not only did the Democrats censure this program as beneficial to the rich and unfavorable to the poor, quite a large number of entrepreneurs and some Republicans were also fearful that such a big reduction would greatly increase the financial deficits and further aggravate inflation. At that time, while concentrating his energy on urging the Congress to endorse his budget program, Reagan deliberated with people from all walks of life over the amendments of his tax cut program. After the budget legislative procedures showed signs of a positive outcome, he submitted the revised tax cut program to Congress and demanded congressional approval by 1 August. In order to rally their forces, the Democrats who suffered defeat in the budget vote put in a lot of effort among the congressmen and put forth their own budget program to counter Reagan's program. The struggle between the two parties around the tax cut issues became more acute as the voting date in both the Senate and the House of Representatives drew near. In order to win over the support of some Democrat congressmen, besides making certain further amendments to his program, Reagan also put to good use the methods of drawing some people in a lot of propaganda methods so that changes in the situation of the House of Representatives finally took place and more than 40 Democratic representatives deserted and Reagan's program gained sufficient votes for approval. There was, of course, no problem for Reagan's program to be approved by the Senate in which the Republicans hold the majority of seats.

The reason why the Democratic Party suffered another setback in Congress could not be wholly attributed to Reagan's political strategem. The fundamental problem was that the Democratic Party's program did not have an essential distinction from Reagan's program so that it was in a weak and feeble position in this struggle. On 29 July, the New York TIMES devoted a whole page to the comparison, item by item, between the program of the Democratic Party and that of Reagan, from which people could see that there were only minor differences between them. Even a few Democratic congressmen also said that they were of the opinion that the two programs were basically the same. In a report on 29 July, the Washington POST sharply pointed out: "Democrats and Republicans may argue about which party wins the House vote on taxes, but there can be no argument about the real winners of this exercise: the well-to-do in America."

Why was it that two basically identical programs could bring about an unprecedentedly acute struggle? The U.S. newspapers were of the opinion that this was in fact a power struggle. So far as the two parties are concerned, both parties are striving to be in a favorable situation for the mid-term election in 1982.

Moreover, as pointed out by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 29 July, this also involved the power of the President and Congress. This is because, the power of a U.S. president has somewhat declined since the Watergate incident and the Vietnam War and Reagan is trying to raise the President's prestige and power through normal struggles while the opposition Democratic Party is making every effort to maintain and strengthen its power and influence in Congress by rejecting Reagan's program.

What is the American people's attitude toward this struggle? Quite a number of trade unions and other popular organizations long ago censured Reagan's tax cut as being an act to "rob the poor to help the rich." Washington POST reporters have recently visited a few middle and lower class families with differing incomes and a common reflection was doubt over both programs. They only hope to live a better life in the future. That was what President Reagan promised to the American people. According to his theory, the tax cut can spur on the business circles to increase investment, thus developing production, creating more jobs and finally enabling the United States to obtain prosperity once again. It is said, owing to his "economic revitalization program" including at the same time the decision to drastically cut government spending, the tax cut will not increase budget deficits or make inflation worse.

With regard to his promise, there are different opinions in the United States. That is because of uncertainty over whether the beneficiaries of the tax cut will use the money for investment depends on various factors. If this money is used for consumption, this will inevitably drive up inflation. The tax cut will reduce the state revenue by some \$100 billion and, in order not to increase the financial deficit, it will inevitably be necessary to further cut down the already much-reduced government spending, which is mainly on social welfare which concerns tens of millions of people, thus affecting the people's life. The House Democratic leader O'Neill said after the House vote, that now that the President's program has been approved, he will be held responsible for the results. It will not take too long to see what those results are.

REAGAN ON USSR ARMAMENT, SALT II, MIDDLE EAST

OW082140 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--In an interview yesterday with editors and reporters of the closing Washington STAR, U.S. President Reagan said that, despite all the meetings, all the talks about limiting strategic arms and all other activities over the past few years, the Soviet Union has been expanding its military strength on the greatest scale ever known to man, and that the United States has "left open a window to danger and vulnerability for having repeatedly lowered its defensive capabilities." Reagan said: "I think if they (the Soviets) realize that we now have the will and determination to strengthen our defensive capabilities and will sit down to talk with them, they will know that they are not our rival in the arms race." Regarding the specific date for negotiations with the USSR, he said that there is not yet a timetable for his meeting with Brezhnev. But he said that "the question of nuclear strength of war zones will be discussed at the first meeting." He predicted that the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister will meet before the end of this year.

Commenting on SALT II signed with the USSR by the preceding U.S. Administration, Reagan said: "I believe that we will never sign it if the agreement will be maintained the way it is." On the Middle East situation, Reagan said: "One of the most important things on the international scene is to realize peace in the Middle East." "To achieve this we must have assistance from some moderate Arab states." Reagan described the Middle East as "a tinder box which can cause a big fire." When asked whether the United States will continue to give F-16 fighters to Israel, Reagan indicated that "the matter is still being reviewed."

NODONG SINMUN REPUDIATES 'FALSE' U.S. CHARGE

OW081337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today repudiated the United States for its false charge that the northern half of Korea has violated the armistice agreement in Korea. The U.S. false charge was contained in a document submitted to the UN Security Council by the United States recently under the name of the "UN Forces Command" in South Korea.

After describing the document as one confounding right with wrong, the paper said that in order to preserve and consolidate peace in the Korean peninsula, the Korean Workers' Party and Government have honestly abided by the armistice agreement and, at the same time, exerted all sincere efforts to remove tension and avoid a military clash between the North and the South. The commentary noted that it is the United States and South Korea that have violated the armistice agreement. From January 1 to December 31 last year, it said, espionage and other hostile acts committed by the U.S. and South Korean puppet troops on the ground or in the sea and the air numbered 24,000. In May and June of this year alone, they committed similar criminal acts on more than 3,900 occasions.

The paper recalled that the 30th session of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution calling for the dissolution of the "UN Forces Command" in South Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from there. It is an intolerable mockery of and insult to the United Nations and its resolution that the aggressive mechanism which should have been dissolved and the U.S. forces which should have been withdrawn should go so far as fabricating and circulating a false document under the name of the United Nations, the paper said. The commentary demanded the United States stop making false charges and immediately withdraw all its armed forces from South Korea.

DPRK GROUPS PROPOSE CONFERENCE ON REUNIFICATION

OW071248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--Twenty-three Korean political parties and public organizations, including the Workers' Party of Korea, yesterday proposed to hold a conference for the promotion of national reunification, according to a KCNA report. The conference should be attended by representatives of the political parties and organizations in the North and the South and representatives of compatriots overseas to discuss matters concerning the reunification of Korea and promote cooperation and exchanges between the two parts, the report said.

This proposal is contained in a joint statement issued at the 67th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland held here yesterday. The statement says, the conference for the promotion of national reunification would be a united body of all the patriotic forces of the country. At the present juncture it would be the most realistic national consultative organization which may have a thorough debate on the reunification question and promote its solution.

The conference would have an open-minded debate on the proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and other proposals on reunification, the statement says. It adds that the conference would also discuss the problem of realizing cooperation and interchanges in all fields, political, economic, cultural and military, between the North and the South as well as humanitarian questions including alleviating the sufferings of kindred living apart. Such a conference, it notes, may be convened in Pyongyang or Seoul or Panmunjom.

For the successful convocation of such a conference, it stresses, bilateral or multilateral dialogue should be held, as a preliminary step, on a broad scale between representatives of various parties, groupings and strata hoping to attend the conference. For such dialogue, the statement says, the North is ready to meet with anybody from the South or abroad except the Chon Tu-hwan clique and will leave the door of dialogue always open to anybody.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL URGES UNIFICATION

OW051600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Aug (XINHUA)--NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today marked the tenth anniversary of the publication of "The Revolutionary Peoples of Asia Will Win in Their Common Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism," a work written by Korean President Kim Il-song on August 6, 1971. Kim Il-song in his work called for contacts with South Korean political parties, including the South Korean ruling party, social organizations and individuals in South Korea.

The editorial said that because the U.S.-backed South Korean puppet clique has engaged in splittist activities, the proposals put forward by the northern side of Korea for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea have failed to materialize.

The editorial called on the entire Korean people to smash the plot to create "two Koreas." The editorial also appealed to the entire Korean people to form a great national united front under the banner of the reunification of the fatherland and struggle for the founding of the proposed Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

COVERAGE OF CHENG ZIHUA, DELEGATION TRIP TO DPRK

Meets Kim Il

OW071254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received here this afternoon a friendship delegation of the Communist Party of China. The delegation, led by Cheng Zihua, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, arrived here on July 24 for friendly visit.

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Kim Il said that on behalf of General-Secretary Kim Il-song and the party Central Committee, he was glad to meet with the delegation. He said China stands behind Korea. Only a prosperous China can provide a solid rear base for Korea and create very favorable conditions for Korea's socialist construction. He expressed his satisfaction over the steady growth of friendship between the two parties, two countries and the peoples of Korea, and China.

Leaves DPRK

OW081608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party friendship delegation led by Cheng Zihua, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, left here for Beijing today.

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on July 24 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. During its stay in the country, it visited Pyongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung and Wonsan. In Hamhung, the delegation presented flowers to the statue of the late Premier Zhou Enlai at the square of the Hungnam fertilizer complex of Hamhung.

A banquet was given by the Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian in honor of the delegation on Friday.

Arrives in Beijing

OW090757 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--A friendship delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Cheng Zihua, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, returned here by train today after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Greeting them at the station were Xiao Ke, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

DPRK'S CHONG CHUN-KI RECEIVES PRC CYL GROUP

OW061548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier of the Administrative Council, had talks today with a delegation of the Chinese Communist Youth League led by Li Haifeng, secretary of the league Central Committee.

The delegation, which arrived in Korea on July 24, visited factories, schools and cooperative farms in Pycngyang, Hamhung, Wonsan and Kaesong.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZHAO MALAYSIA VISIT**Foreign Minister Welcomes Visit**

OWO90357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)—Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said yesterday that Malaysia welcomes Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang for a visit to this country, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur. Ghazali declared that the forthcoming visit "will be of great value to us" especially in the sense that it will provide a good opportunity to the new Malaysian Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed to exchange opinions with a Chinese leader.

The Malaysian foreign minister made the above statement to foreign correspondents in Kuala Lumpur. He said that Malaysia considers Zhao Ziyang's visit as part of China's positive efforts to improve the bilateral relations between Malaysia and China and to promote direct trade between the two countries.

Arrives at Kuala Lumpur

OWO91216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 Aug (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang expressed his desire to further enhance understanding, strengthen friendship and promote cooperation between his country and Malaysia, in a statement issued at the airport here today upon his arrival for a 3-day visit to the country. The Chinese premier said, "I feel much delighted to have the chance of paying an official good-will visit to Malaysia, a beautiful land, and am deeply thankful to the Malaysian Government and people for their warm welcome accorded to me and my colleagues. Please allow me to take this opportunity to convey to the Malaysian people the cordial greetings and good wishes of the Chinese people."

He went on to say, "There has been a longstanding traditional friendship between the Chinese and Malaysian peoples. Thanks to the joint efforts of the two governments and peoples, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Malaysia have been developing steadily in recent years." He added, "I have come to Malaysia with the desire to further enhance understanding, strengthen friendship and promote cooperation, and I believe that this desire of ours will be attained."

Makes Courtesy Call to Mahathir

OWO91355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1337 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 Aug (XINHUA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamed today accepted the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's invitation to visit China at a convenient date. The Chinese premier paid a courtesy call on the Malaysian prime minister this afternoon and extended the invitation during the conversation. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed accepted the invitation with pleasure. During their meeting, the two leaders expressed their hope for developing the friendly relations between the two countries.

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Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice Foreign Minister Nan Nianlong and Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu were also present on the occasion. Present on the Malaysian side were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Home Affairs Musa bin Hitam, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ghazali Shafie and the Minister-In-Attendance and Minister of National and Rural Development Sanusi bin Junid.

Mahathir on Kampuchea

OW091726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1714 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 Aug (XINHUA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed reiterated Malaysia's concern over the situation in Kampuchea here this evening. Speaking at the banquet he hosted in honour of the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, the prime minister said: "The development in Indochina, particularly in Kampuchea, is a matter of concern to us in Malaysia. We, together with the other ASEAN countries, have taken the initiative to find a political solution to the problem. Our efforts have been supported by the international community. The participation by a large number of countries who are members of the United Nations in the international conference on Kampuchea is a clear indication of this support. The declaration and the decision of the conference paves the way and gives hope for a political solution to be found provided there is sincerity and the political will among the parties concerned."

He pointed out that: "The countries in Indochina have not had peace for more than three decades. We in this region would like to see that these countries enjoy peace so that they may be able to give greater attention to economic development. We are apprehensive that the conflict in the countries of Indochina may spill over to the other countries in the region. To avoid such an eventuality the big powers have a responsibility to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the countries in this region. This is the basis of the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality that has been sponsored by ASEAN."

Hails ASEAN

OW091908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 Aug (XINHUA)—The visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in a speech here today expressed his government's deep appreciation of "the efforts made by the ASEAN countries to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia." Speaking at a banquet given by Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir bin Mohamed in his honor, he said: "We are glad to see that ASEAN, as a regional organization, has scored remarkable achievements in developing economic, social and cultural cooperation. It is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. On the Kampuchean issue, the ASEAN countries uphold justice, oppose aggression, strive to safeguard the principles of the UN Charter and the norms governing international relations, and adhere to the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly. This principled position has won extensive international support and appreciation."

He went on to say: "The international conference on Kampuchea held not long ago achieved positive results thanks to the joint efforts of the participating countries. The ASEAN countries made contributions to its success. The Chinese Government highly appraises the efforts made by the ASEAN countries to maintain peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We firmly support the ASEAN countries' proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia and their just position in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty."

"The Chinese people ardently love peace and need a long period of peaceful international environment in which to carry out their four-modernization programs. We are determined, together with all the other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries, to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace. China always belongs to the Third World and will never seek hegemony. It has no intention to establish sphere of influence in any part of the world and resolutely opposes the hegemonistic acts of any country using its strength to bully the weak and infringe on the sovereignty of other countries."

He declared that China has consistently abided by the five principles of peaceful co-existence between nations. "We have all always held that the social and political system of a given country should be determined by the people of that country themselves and that no other country should interfere. China maintains good relations with Southeast Asian countries and we sincerely wish to see unity, stability and prosperity in these countries."

Zhao, Mahathir Speeches

OW091906 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 Aug (XINHUA)—Prime Minister Katuk Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed expressed the hope here this evening that the good relations between Malaysia and China "will continue and develop further." Addressing a grand banquet he hosted at the 18-storey Parliament House in honour of the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, he said that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the relations between the two countries have been growing.

He added, "The Government of Malaysia is making every effort to increase the pace of the country's development so as to meet the expectation of our people for greater prosperity." Malaysia needed peace and stability, particularly in the country and in the region in order to achieve its objectives, he said. "Towards the achievement of the objectives of peace and stability in the region, Malaysia and its partners in ASEAN, are striving to make the Southeast Asian region a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. The members of ASEAN are also agreed that they should strengthen their resilience. Consistent with this objective Malaysia will extend its friendship to all countries who seek friendly relations with her."

He noted: "The People's Republic of China, like Malaysia, is undergoing rapid economic development. Premier Zhao Ziyang is well-known for the Sichuan experiment which has dramatically transformed the region into one of the most prosperous in the People's Republic of China.... With more rapid development, the People's Republic of China will be importing more from overseas. This provides the opportunity to widen the scope of trade between the People's Republic of China and Malaysia." In conclusion, the prime minister said: "The relations between our two countries have been progressively widened. In order to strengthen further these relations we have to work together to remove any obstacle which stands in the way of better relations between us. Your visit provides the opportunity for us to better understand the problems we face and the stance taken by our respective country. Let us hope that this will help in resolving the problems that may exist."

In reply, Premier Zhao said: "I believe that through joint efforts, the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Malaysia will grow steadily on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence." He said he was glad to make Dr Mahathir's acquaintance soon after his assumption of the premiership. "The Malaysian Government and people," he said, "have made use of their rich natural resources and scored significant achievements in developing the national economy and improving the living standards of the people."

During the banquet, the Chinese guests were entertained by Malaysian artists with music and dances which drew repeated applause. Among the Chinese guests were Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ye Chengzhang. Speaker Tan Sri Ismail Khan of the Malaysian Dewan Negara (senate), Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Bin Hitam, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ghazali Shafie and other ministers attended the banquet. Members of the diplomatic corps were present.

Pays Respects to Late Premier

OW100912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 10 Aug (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to Masjid Negara (national mosque) here this morning to pay homage to the late Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, who visited Beijing in 1974 and signed a joint Sino-Malaysian communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Chinese premier was greeted at the entrance of the white marble building by Chief Imam of the National Mosque Abu Hassan Bin al-Hafiz and Deputy Director of Islamic Affairs of the Prime Minister's Department Zamri Bin Hamid. They accompanied him to the mausoleum where he observed a 1-minute silence to pay homage to the late Malaysian prime minister.

Premier Zhao was then conducted to the other mausoleum to pay respect to the late Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Dr Ismail. Afterwards the Chinese premier signed his name in the visitors' book and made a round of Masjid Negara. The mosque is the biggest of its kind in Southeast Asia. Its Koran-Reading Hall can accommodate more than 8,000 people.

Premier Zhao was accompanied during the visit by Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and other Chinese officials.

Visits Former Prime Minister

OW101245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 10 Aug (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visited former Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn here this morning. Datuk Hussein Onn warmly greeted his Chinese guest at his residence.

During the cordial conversation, the Chinese premier wished his host a speedy recuperation and reminded him that the Chinese people were impressed by his 1979 visit to China. Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ye Chengzhang accompanied Premier Zhao on the occasion.

Meets Head of State

OW101317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 10 Aug (XINHUA)—His Majesty Yang Di-Pertuan Agong (the supreme head of state) of Malaysia Tuanku Ahmad Shah received the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at Istana Negara (national palace) here this morning. Premier Zhao conveyed to His Majesty the invitation from Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, and the Chinese Government for a visit to China at a convenient date. His Majesty expressed thanks and accepted the invitation.

During the reception, Premier Zhao was accompanied by Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ye Chengshang. Present on the occasion were also Malaysian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ghazali, Minister of National and Rural Development Sanusi Junid and Malaysian Ambassador to China Albert S. Talalla.

Discusses World Issues

OW101855 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir discussed with the visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang current world situation, situation in Southeast Asia and bilateral relations here this afternoon. In their talks at the prime minister's office, Dr Mahathir pointed to the importance of Premier Zhao's first visit to his country. He expressed pleasure to have the opportunity to meet the premier shortly after he became prime minister. His new office, he said, required him to get into contact with the leaders of other countries, especially those of the countries in the region. Zhao Ziyang's visit would help him to have a better understanding of China's policies, he added.

The Chinese premier said that he, too, felt honored to make Dr Mahathir's acquaintance and establish friendship with him. He assured the prime minister that he would do his best to advance the amiable relations with Malaysia built up by the leaders of the two countries in the past. The talks proceeded in a cordial, sincere and frank manner.

Malaysian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ghazali Shafie and Minister of Trade and Industry Ahmad Rithauddeen and Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong took part in the talks.

Visits Rubber Plantation

OW110822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Visiting Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang tapped a rubber tree this morning on a plantation here, and as the milky liquid flowed, the Malaysians applauded. The premier tapped the tree during his visit to the experimental station of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia (RRIM), located some 26 kilometres west of Malaysia's capital.

On the way to the experimental station, Premier Zhao's motorcade drove past forests of rubber, palm and other tropical trees along the highway leading to Sungei Buloh in Selangor State.

Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries Paul Leong Khee Seong extended warm greetings to the Chinese premier at the station.

In his welcoming address, controller of the Malaysian Rubber Research Institute Tan Sri S.C. Sekhar told Premier Zhao that as the world's biggest producer of natural rubber, Malaysia now supplies 40 percent of the world demand. Almost two-thirds of this country's arable land is now given to growing rubber, and one-third of its manpower is engaged in the trade. The controller also told the premier that the People's Republic of China is one of the major importers of Malaysia's natural rubber.

At the rubber plantation, Premier Zhao watched a rubber worker demonstrate his skills of grafting and puncture tapping. At the host's invitation, Premier Zhao took the worker's cutter and tapped a rubber tree.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong, Deputy Secretary-General of the State Council Chen Chu and Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ye Chengzhang also visited the experiment station.

Departs Malaysia

OW110742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and his entourage left here for Singapore this afternoon following a 3-day official and friendly visit to Malaysia.

Arrives in Singapore

OW110824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Singapore, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and his party arrived here this afternoon for an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Singapore at the invitation of the Singaporean Government.

Further Reportage

For further reportage of Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to Malaysia, see the Malaysia-Singapore sections of the 10 and 11 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BELJING ON VIETNAM'S CHARGES OF INCITING REFUGEES

OW072200 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Commentary: "The More They Seek To Cover Up Their Crime, the Further They Expose Their Wickedness"]

[Text] On 31 July, the Vietnamese paper NHAN DAN carried an odd article. Its oddity lies in the fact that the Vietnamese authorities, who have caused the outflow of refugees and have even exported them, brazenly stated that China and the United States have frantically induced Vietnamese to flee their country, thus causing instability in Vietnamese society.

The world's peoples know too well that the Vietnamese authorities deliberately and systematically exported droves of refugees in order to rake in money from the victims. Since 1975 tens of thousands of Vietnamese refugees have fled Vietnam for Southeast Asian countries and other countries in the world. The tremendous outflow of refugees has startled the world. The world public has long branded the Vietnamese authorities' triggering and export of large numbers of refugees as the most barbarous act in contemporary history that can be matched only by Hitler's liquidation of Jews. How can the Vietnamese authorities put the blame on others for their monstrous crime?

Tailing after the Soviets, the Vietnamese authorities have carried out their aggressive and expansionist policy, ruining the Vietnamese economy and causing the Vietnamese people's misery. Unable to make a living, a large number of Vietnamese had to flee their country risking their lives at sea. Recent reports show a notable increase in the numbers of Vietnamese refugees leaving by sea and over land. During the first 3 months of this year, the Vietnamese boat people reaching Southeast Asian countries numbered more than 14,000, a 15 percent increase over the same period last year. In June alone, more than 12,000 Vietnamese refugees fled Vietnam, including many youths and students who escaped to avoid being taken by press-gangs and serving as cannonfodder in Kampuchea. So as to deceive people, the Vietnamese people have brazenly stated that the refugees were incited and lured into leaving their country. What a ridiculous story!

There exist in the world some stupid people who think that they can cover up tumors on their heads, that they can turn black into white, that they can easily put the blame on others. However, in so doing, they further expose their wicked true nature that they seek to cover up, as Mr Lu Xun said. The more they seek to cover up their crime, the further they expose their wickedness.

JAPANESE RELIEF GROUP VISITS 'LIBERATED' KAMPUCHEA

OW110719 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug (XINHUA)--A Japanese relief delegation made a tour of the areas under the control of Democratic Kampuchea from August 3 to 8, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea report today. Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, met all members of the delegation, which presented a quantity of materials including medicine, cloth, sugar, milk, cotton thread, soap and stationery to the Kampuchean people. Members of the delegation also visited a number of villages in western Battambang Province and witnessed the hardships brought to the Kampuchean people by the Vietnamese war of aggression. They expressed deep sympathy for malnourished children, and promised to give more aid to the suffering Kampuchean people.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO THAI KING

OW101329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Bangkok, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Shen Ping, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Thailand, presented his credentials here this afternoon to the King of Thailand, Phumiphon Adunyadet. King Phumiphon and Ambassador Shen Ping had a cordial conversation in which the King wished the People's Republic of China [to be] strong and prosperous and its people happy. Earlier on August 5, Shen Ping called on Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

The Chinese ambassador arrived here on July 31.

ASIAN SEMINAR ON PALESTINE OPENS IN SRI LANKA

OW101522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Colombo, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--An Asian regional seminar on "the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people" was inaugurated by Sri Lanka acting Foreign Minister Tyronne Fernando at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall today. T. Fernando said in his inaugural speech that the seminar is very close to the hearts of the people of his country. "What the Palestinian people are fighting for--the recognition and restoration of their inalienable rights--is what many nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America fought hard and achieved. So we feel it is our duty to support and assist, in whatever way we can, the Palestinian people in their struggle to achieve their inalienable rights," he said. He added: "The Government of Sri Lanka recognizes the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and their struggle for the realization of these rights under the leadership and guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization." He pointed out that the Palestine question is at the core of the Middle East problem and there can be no solution to this problem without a just settlement of this issue."

The seminar which is organized by the UN committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people is being held in keeping with a UN resolution on the Palestinian question which calls for seminars to be held in 1980-1981. It is the third in a series of seminars on the subject. The first two seminars were held in Africa and Europe in 1980. The fourth seminar will be held at Havana, Cuba, from August 31 to September 4.

The seminar due to end on August 14 will discuss six aspects of the Palestinian question, including the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, legal issues in the Palestine question and human rights and Palestine.

PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI ON PURCHASE OF U.S. ARMS

OW062022 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Islamabad, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said today that the sole reason for his country's purchase of arms was to replace obsolete military equipment of its armed forces for defensive purposes. Speaking at a forum held in Karachi today, he said that Pakistan would never engage in any aggressive moves against any country.

Mr Agha Shahi emphasised that Pakistan's contemplated economic assistance and arms purchase programme with the United States of America did not entail any deviation from this country's adherence to the Islamic causes of the organization of Islamic conference and the non-aligned movement. The American leadership had readily accepted Pakistan's continued adherence to a completely non-aligned foreign policy, and its determination not to provide military bases to any foreign power, including the United States of America, he added. It was possible that the American Congress might lay down conditions for the proposed deal such as to make it unacceptable to Pakistan, he said.

Mr Shahi regretted that the Zionist lobby in America and some other "interested parties" were raising an outcry in regard to the contemplated modest purchase of American arms by Pakistan, though these were meant for purely defensive purposes.

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He said in calling for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan, Pakistan as well as the majority of the countries of the world adhered to the principle of non-interference in the affairs of any independent state by a third nation. This principle, he added, was supported by Pakistan in the past as regards Vietnam, and at the present time with respect to Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

Mr Agha Shahi said that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Firiyubin will arrive here later this month for an exchange of views with the Pakistan Government on matters of mutual concern. He said Pakistan wanted good and friendly relations with the Soviet Union despite some strains caused by the recent events in Afghanistan.

PAKISTAN DEFENSE MINISTER ON INCREASING CAPABILITY

OW110136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Islamabad, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Pakistan Defence Minister Ali Ahmad Talpur said here today that Pakistan was keen to build up its defence capability, but at the same time it wanted to have friendly relations with the neighbouring states. Presiding over a seminar on "Indian military buildup and Pakistan-U.S. agreement" held at the Pakistan National Centre this evening, he said that it would be a wrong assessment that Pakistan had any aggressive designs in the context of obtaining arms and improving its military capability. He said this was also a fact that Pakistan was not unaware of the regional developments and could not ignore the current state of affairs in the region. Pakistan, the minister said, had always made efforts to establish good neighbouring relations with India.

He said that in the agreement reached with the United States, there were no preconditions and Pakistan's sovereignty had been kept in view at every step.

JI PENGFEI, NI ZHIFU MEET INDIAN TRADE UNIONISTS

OW061302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Center of Indian Trade Unions led by C. Kannan, the center's vice president, met with Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, today on separate occasions.

The vice premier told the guests that the Chinese Government and people attach great importance to developing Sino-Indian relationships. He said he hoped for more exchanges between the two peoples to promote bilateral relations. Kannan said Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua's recent visit to India had left a good impression on the Indian people. He said he believed India-China relations would continue to grow.

Ni and Kannan agreed that strengthening friendship and unity between the workers and other people of China and India is important to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world. Also present was Chen Yu, vice president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Since their arrival, the Indian delegation has visited Shanghai, Hangzhou, Yenan and Xian. They leave for home tomorrow.

SOCIETIES SPONSOR SEMINAR HONORING INDIAN WRITER

OWO71314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (XINHUA)—The first seminar to ever commemorate an Asian writer outside China convened today on the 40th anniversary of the death of Indian poet, writer and social activist Rabindranath Tagore. The five-day seminar in Beijing is sponsored by the Chinese Society of Foreign Literature and the Chinese Society on South Asia. The opening ceremony was presided over by Feng Zhi, president of the Foreign Literature Society and attended by 400 representatives from Beijing's literary circles. Another 40 Indian diplomats, experts and students also attended. Participating in the seminar are 50 Chinese scholars and researchers of Tagore who have submitted 30 papers on his life and work.

Addressing the meeting, Ji Xianlin, president of the South Asia Society and vice president of Beijing University, said "India and China have their own splendid national cultures with long histories, and have their own galaxies of poets, writers, philosophers, artists and thinkers. The seminar is expected to promote China's research on Asian academic concepts, writers and their works, strengthen China's cultural exchanges and friendship with India and other Asian countries, and contribute to the development of the world's progressive culture," he said.

The First Secretary of the Indian Embassy P. Rath expressed "great pleasure on the holding of this seminar. We take it as yet another manifestation of the growing good relations between our two countries. Further, in some ways, it is a renewal of a tradition that goes back many hundreds of years when people from our two countries reached out to understand and assimilate the works of the poets, writers, thinkers, scholars, painters, philosophers and scientists of each other's countries."

Tagore's major works have all been translated into Chinese and the Beijing library estimates more than 300 of his works were published in China between 1915 and 1980.

BANGLADESH PARLIAMENT SPEAKER LEAVES PRC FOR DPRK

OWO41214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Aug (XINHUA)—Mirza Gholam Hafiz, speaker of the Bangladesh Parliament, Mrs Hafiz and their party left here by air today for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after a friendly visit to China. While in China, Mr and Mrs Hafiz visited Beijing, Xinjiang, Shanghai and Suzhou.

JI PENGFEI MEETS UK-PRC CENTER CHAIRMAN

OW101614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Ji Pengfei met here today with Sir John Addis, chairman of the Great Britain-China Center. Xie Bangding, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was present.

Sir John returned to Beijing yesterday after visiting Chengdu, Chongqing, Yichang and Wuhan. He will leave here shortly.

SWEDISH CP MEMBER, 'CLOSE FRIEND' HOLMBERG DIES

OW071712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Stockholm, 6 Aug (XINHUA)--Nils Holmberg, a Swedish veteran fighter of the international communist movement, died of illness in Goteborg on August 4 at the age of 79. He was also a well-known public figure and a famous activist of the Swedish labour movement.

Holmberg joined the Swedish Communist Youth League in his youth. He joined the Communist Party of Sweden in 1924 and was elected member of the party Central Committee in 1933. In 1967, he led in the founding of the Communist League Marxist-Leninist of Sweden, which was transformed into the new Swedish Communist Party in 1973. Until his death, Holmberg had been a member of the party Central Committee. For over 60 years, he had been working untiringly as a journalist, writer, translator, member of parliament and leading functionary of the working class till his last breath.

As a close friend of the Chinese people, Holmberg had contributed to the strengthening of the friendship between the Swedish and Chinese peoples. He worked in the foreign languages publishing and distribution administration of China from 1959 to 1961. He was translator of the Swedish edition of "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" published in Sweden.

SPANISH CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTS LEADING ORGANS

OW100908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Madrid, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--The Central Committee elected by the 10th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party held the first plenary meeting here yesterday and elected members of its leading organs--the Executive Committee and the Secretariat. The Executive Committee was made up of 24 members, including party Chairman Santiago Carrillo while the Secretariat comprised 11 executive committee members.

Newspapers here reported that the number of members of both organs had been reduced in order to raise efficiency of work and overcome bureaucracy. Formerly the Executive Committee had 45 members and the Secretariat 13.

AS-SADAT SAYS USSR 'EYES' MIDEAST RESOURCES

OW080803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat said in New York today that the Middle East is the most crucial part of the world today and "evidently, the Soviets have their eyes for its vast resources and great strategic significance." Speaking at a luncheon hosted by the Council on Foreign Relations, As-Sadat said, the Middle East is also witnessing a wave of unrest which is caused by a variety of factors: The war between Iraq and Iran generated much uncertainty and insecurity in many parts of the Gulf; Israeli military adventures in Iraq and Lebanon have produced an adverse reaction that could hurt the prospects for peace and stability in the area. It could serve the interest of the Soviet Union and their surrogates, he noted.

As to the situation in other parts of the world, the president said, "Under the slogan of detente, the Soviet Union established several foot-holds in Africa using Cuban forces and East European experts, together with sophisticated Soviet weapons. Afghanistan was invaded. Acts of sabotage were perpetrated in Africa, Asia and Central America. All that is contrary to the essence of detente as I conceive of it."

As-Sadat said the racist regime in South Africa has decided to defy the entire world and maintain its control over Namibia. He said, "We in Africa believe that the United States together with its key European allies, can bring more pressure to bear on South Africa to comply with the security council resolution."

EGYPTIAN MINISTER ABU GHAZALAH ON BUYING U.S. ARMS

OW071310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah expressed hope recently that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's current visit to the United States would result in further U.S. arms deliveries to Egypt. In an interview with Saudi-owned newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT published in London, Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt has asked to purchase U.S. F-15 aircraft and the U.S. Government has welcomed this request. But he added that finance could be the only obstacle.

Abu Ghazalah said Egypt is not seeking an arms race with Israel but is working in accordance with a specific plan to develop its armed forces through diversifying arms sources. The minister called upon the Arab countries to strengthen their armed forces in an effort to maintain their security and to convince future enemies that they possess the deterrent forces. "If Israel were sure that the Arab nation possessed the due deterrent forces, it would not have dared to attack the Iraqi nuclear reactor," he said.

CHINA CONGRATULATES IRAN'S RAJA'I ON ELECTION

NC081035 [Editorial Report] Beijing in Persian to Iran and Afghanistan at 1800 GMT on 5 August, broadcast the text of a 4 August congratulatory message sent by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, Ye Jianying, "to Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the new president of the Islamic Republic of Iran." In the message Ye Jianying expresses hopes for the Iranian "people's success and the constant development of relations" between the two countries.

U.S. HELPS SUDAN DEVELOP ITS ARMED FORCES

OW091410 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--The United States had committed itself to helping Sudan develop its air, naval and ground forces by delivering new and developed military equipment including M-60 tanks and Phantom jet fighters, said Sudanese First Vice President and Defence Minister 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil in an interview with the Sudan News Agency (SUNA), according to a SUNA report today. Khalil returned here yesterday from his 7-day visit to the United States and 1-day visit to Britain.

Khalil described his U.S. visit as successful and positive. He said that an agreement had been reached with the U.S. Administration to develop the Sudanese armed forces, which, he added, would enable Sudan to safeguard its independence and territorial integrity against any external aggression. During Khalil's visit to Britain, a memorandum of understanding between the Governments of Sudan and Britain was signed on regulating military equipment purchases by the Sudanese Armed Forces.

GHANA, GUINEA LEADERS SEND FLOOD SYMPATHY NOTES

OW081746 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--President Ahmed Sekou Toure and President Hilla Limann of Ghana have cabled to Chinese leaders separately expressing their deep sympathy for flood-stricken Sichuan Province. In his message to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, Sekou Toure says, "I was shocked to learn that a grave disaster caused by the substantial rising of Yangtse River has resulted in heavy losses in lives and property. On this occasion of misfortune, allow me on behalf of the Guinean people, nation and party and myself to express the deepest sympathy and solicitude to you." Ghanaian President Hilla Limann says in his message to Chairman Ye Jianying, "I have learnt with much sadness of the major disaster to life and agriculture occurring in Sichuan as a result of severe flooding of Yangtse River. On behalf of the Government and people of Ghana, I wish to extend my deep sympathy to you, the bereaved families and the people of China."

BRIEFS

PRC TEAM IN KENYA--Nairobi, 23 Jul (XINHUA)--Kenyan Minister of Culture and Social Services Jeremiah Nyagah gave a grand luncheon at the Hilton Hotel here today to bid farewell to a Chinese survey and design team working on a Kenyan national sports complex project. For the same purpose, Chinese Ambassador Yang Keming gave a banquet yesterday evening. The project will be partly financed by a Chinese Government loan and built by Chinese engineers and technicians under an agreement signed during the successful state visit to China by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi last September. This is the first Chinese aid project for Kenya. President Moi personally examined and approved the sketch design on last May 21. The Chinese experts have completed the tasks of site-choosing, data-collecting and designing of the main items of the project, and will leave for home on July 25 to make preparations for the construction of the project. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 24 Jul 81 OW]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF HUANG VISIT TO COLOMBIA

Feted at Banquet

OW101341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 9 Aug (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua's visit to Colombia is significant, said Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds Sunday at a banquet for Huang. Lemos pointed out that Colombians have begun to change their views on China. He said Colombians once thought that the world would tremble when China awoke. Now, he said, Colombians believe China will someday help the world become more peaceful.

Huang said at the banquet that China supports Latin American integration aimed at expanding regional cooperation, common progress and improvement of living standards. Huang said the Chinese government respects the struggles of Central American and the Caribbean countries and their attempts to safeguard independence and state sovereignty, develop national economies, advance social progress and improve living conditions.

Lemos, on behalf of the Colombian government, awarded Huang a "great cross order of Boyaca."

Huang held talks Saturday with Lemos. After the talks, they announced it was helpful for the Chinese and Colombian Governments to exchange views on international issues.

Concludes Visit

OW111221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Text] Bogota, 10 Aug (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his party left Cartagena for home today after a 3-day visit to this country. Secretary-General Julio Londono of the Colombian Foreign Ministry, the wife of Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds and Colombian Ambassador to China Julio Mario went to the airport to see the Chinese guests off.

During his stay in Colombia, the Chinese vice premier was received by President Julio Cesar Turbay and held talks with Foreign Minister Lemos Simmonds. He also met leaders of the Colombia-China Friendship Association and visited the house where Latin American hero Simon Bolivar had lived. He made a tour of the city of Cartagena and the Baru islet in the Caribbean.

VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI MEETS DOMINICAN GUESTS

OW051717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 5 Aug (XINHUA)—Vice Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with Hector Aristy, leader of the Dominican movement of April 24, and Mrs Aristy. This is Aristy's fourth visit to China. His latest visit took place 8 years ago. During the meeting, Ji Pengfei gave an account of China's changes in its political and economic situation in recent years. Hosts and guests exchanged views on international issues of common interest.

Aristy said: "At present, China has a stable political situation and is devoted to economic construction. A powerful China is of tremendous significance to the Third World countries in safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism." He said: "In the last decade, relations between China and the Latin American countries have been further strengthened. It is very pleasant to have been working for closer relations between China and the Latin-American countries."

Hou Tong, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, attended the meeting. Mr and Mrs Aristy arrived in Beijing August 3 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

CYL, YOUTH FEDERATION MEETINGS CONTINUE IN BEIJING

Commemorate Yang Xianjiang

OW091704 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League (CYL) cosponsored a meeting at the Great Hall of the People today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Yang Xianjiang, a staunch Chinese communist fighter, an outstanding leader in the youth movement and a theorist of Marxist education.

Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, addressed the meeting; and Zhang Chengxian, education vice minister, made a report at the meeting, which was officiated by Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang.

Addressing the meeting, Han Ying said that Comrade Yang Xianjiang made remarkable contributions to the people's education and youth work in China, and that he is a brilliant example to be emulated by our country's revolutionary youths. He said that commemorating him today is of important realistic significance.

Education Vice Minister Zhang Chenxian said in his report that Comrade Yang Xianjiang, during his short life, enlightened China by disseminating Marxist educational thought, made outstanding contributions to the contemporary youth movement, and was a loyal and staunch fighter of the party on the educational front.

Zhang said: For many years our study of this revolutionary precursor's theory and practice has been inadequate. It is hoped that educational workers, youth workers and the broad masses of young people will pay great attention to the study and propagation of his revolutionary spirit and education thought, and, under the party's leadership, work hard to make our socialist education a success, bring up a younger generation healthily and build our motherland into a modern, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist power.

Ye Shengtao, Wu Liangping and Li Yimang, who were Yang's former colleagues, also addressed the meeting. Written speeches by Hu Yuzhi and Xiayen were also read during the meeting.

Attending the meeting were more than 1,000 people from the educational circle and cadres of the CYL organizations in Beijing, and representatives from Shanghai and Zhejiang.

Prior to the meeting Jiang Nanxiang, Han Ying and others had an audience with the children of Comrade Yang Xianjiang.

Han Ying Addresses Session

OW110438 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Han Ying, first secretary of the CYL Central Committee, delivered a work report this morning at the 3d plenary session of the 10th CYL Central Committee. He said: Earnestly studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and penetratingly implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is an important political task throughout the country. In studying and implementing it, all CYL cadres and members should keep an eye on the future and concentrate their energy on the great cause of building China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

Han Ying said: The "resolution" is a powerful ideological weapon for us in distinguishing right from wrong and in unifying our understanding. It can help us correctly analyze and evaluate the important historical events since the founding of the PRC, and correctly understand Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role as well as the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought and rectify our errors and mistakes. The "resolution" is a living textbook for us to study the party's history through which we can clearly see the glorious fighting course traversed by the CCP in the past 60 years, in going through hardships and setbacks to march toward victory.

It will enable us to understand the important position of the CCP and the leading role it played in advancing the Chinese people's revolutionary cause, thus making us more consciously confident of the party's leadership and in obeying and safeguarding party leadership.

Han Ying said: In studying the "resolution" we must definitely solve three questions:

1. We should realistically evaluate Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role and raise aloft the great banner of Mao Zedong Thought. To guide young people in earnestly studying and understanding the Marxist-Leninist principles and the realistic scientific attitude adopted by the "resolution," we must oppose the erroneous attitude that discredited Comrade Mao Zedong's great contributions and denied the leading role of Mao Zedong Thought. We must also oppose the erroneous attitude that refused to admit that Comrade Mao Zedong had made mistakes and that upheld the "two whatevers" standpoint toward Comrade Mao Zedong's words, so as to ensure that our cause will march forward along a scientific path of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.
2. We should correctly appraise the achievements and errors of the past 32 years since the founding of the PRC and further strengthen our firm conviction to love the party and the socialist motherland. Judging from the entire history since the founding of the PRC, our achievements are primary. History has fully verified that only socialism can save China and that without the CP there would be no socialist new China.
3. We should fully understand the correctness and the necessity of the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, unite and look forward and strive to realize the new historical task with one heart and one mind. Since the third plenary session, the party Central Committee has led the people throughout the country to rely on the masses more comprehensively and resolutely and to bring order out of chaos in a well considered manner, thus basically changing the erroneous leftist orientation and establishing a correct path for achieving socialist modernization compatible with the actual conditions in the country. We should keep young people informed expeditiously about the current situation and tasks, the party's principles and policies, the achievements made and the problems now facing us and help them strengthen their confidence, enhance their vigor, work hard and advance the four modernizations with one heart and one mind.

Han Ying also said in his work report that in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the CYL must do three things well in the area of youth work:

1. We should carry out education among children and youth on love for the motherland, love for the socialist system and love for the party. The study and the implementation of the guidelines of the sixth plenary session at present have laid down a good foundation for us to carry out "three love's" education among children and youth.
2. We should educate young people to have a Marxist world outlook and communist morality. Owing to a decade of chaos, the youth of the present generation cannot study the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought systematically, therefore CYL organizations at all levels have the responsibility of giving young people a makeup lesson. The key to studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought lies in grasping the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method, and in fostering the proletarian world outlook. One of the important tasks of the CYL is to educate young people with a communist morality. It is essential to launch activities to promote the "five stresses" and "four beauties" at the grassroots level in a regular and planned manner and to teach young people to share the burden with the party and the people and to do their share in developing a socialist spiritual civilization.
3. We should vigorously develop activities to bring about more shock troops in the new Long March. The party Central Committee has stressed that we must push economic construction upward and develop production so as to improve the people's livelihood year after year. We must keep this general interest in mind, further develop activities to bring about more shock troops in the new Long March and mobilize the young people to do their utmost in improving production.

In his work report Han Ying also pointed out that the CYL which has long been following the party should demonstrate with actual deeds and outstanding work to show that it is worthy of the title of honor as the party's close auxiliary.

Han Ying said: To be a worthy close auxiliary of the party, the CYL must advance toward the direction charted by the party and become vigorous shock troops of the party in leading a mighty army. The target of struggle of the party is also that of the CYL. The CYL must exert efforts in realizing the party's tasks. Our country has now entered into a new historical period. We must unwaveringly implement the party's principles and policies in the CYL's work and mobilize young people throughout the country to work hard toward building China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

To be a worthy close auxiliary of the party, the CYL must resolutely safeguard the interests of the young people. The general interests of the state and the people are the most vital and fundamental interest and aspirations. The CYL must serve as a tie between the party and young people and serve them in a down to earth way.

Han Ying said that to be a worthy close auxiliary of the party, the CYL must fully develop its pioneer spirit. We must take the initiative and work hard; we must take the initiative to carry out CYL tasks in keeping with the party's main tasks in an appropriate manner and endeavor to achieve results so as to put the CYL's role into full play in support of the party's work as a whole.

To be a worthy close auxiliary to the party, the CYL must be good at studying assiduously, not only good at studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought but also in studying science, technology and other professional knowledge connected with its work. The CYL must raise the theoretical level and work ability, learn with humility from revolutionary veterans and inherit and carry forward the glorious traditions.

Leaders Receive Delegates

OW110006 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Comrades Li Xiannian, Wei Guoqing, Xi Zhongxun and Song Renqiong this afternoon received comrades to the CYL's 3d plenum of the 10th Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th national congress of the All-China Youth Federation. They earnestly hoped that the broad masses of youth will seriously study the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, enhance their vigor and advance courageously in the great cause of building China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

Comrade Li Xiannian said: The party Central Committee attached great importance to and supported the convocation of the 3d plenum of the 10th CYL Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th national congress of the All-China Youth Federation. These two meetings were held shortly after the closing of the party's sixth plenary session. You should earnestly study and implement the guidelines of the party's sixth plenary session. We pin our hopes on young people and hope that you will resolutely implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the party's third plenary session.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: The party Central Committee has pinned great hopes on our young generation. The opportunities you have today for both study and work are far superior to those when we were young. You should assiduously study culture, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, scientific and technical knowledge and economic knowledge so that your tomorrows will be 10 times or 100 times better than today and so you can do your share and win victories in realizing the four modernizations.

Comrade Wei Guoqing said: We need your people to advance our cause. Socialist modernization and economic construction need young people; the building of a modernized army also relies on young people.

It goes without saying that older people have the experience, and young people should learn from the older people. However, most important of all, the building of a higher socialist material and spiritual civilization depends on young people. We hope that young people will take the lead, advance courageously, do a good job in national construction, party building and the building of the CYL and develop and pass on the glorious traditions.

Comrade Song Renqiong said: To make youth work a success, it is necessary to earnestly study the guidelines of the party's sixth plenary session. The CYL should lead the broad masses of youth in upholding the four fundamental principles and place its work under the leadership of the party. This is a very important principle. The CYL, being a close auxiliary of the party, should also be an active propagandist and resolute executor of party principles and policies. The historical task of building China into a modern and powerful socialist country falls on your shoulders. You must build a higher material and spiritual civilization. To this end, you have to carry out children's and youth work well in order to lay a good foundation for training talented people. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work. The CYL should boldly criticize erroneous ideas and tendencies, present the facts and reason things out. We not only need young people to pass on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and our party's glorious traditions in the years to come. We hope that all young people will earnestly study the guidelines of the party's sixth plenary session and achieve the goals called for by Comrade Hu Yaobang of unifying thinking, strengthening unity, enhancing vigor and doing well in production.

MASSES DISCUSS PARTY HANDLING OF HUA GUOFENG

OW102117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1201 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--The activities to study and discuss the documents of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee have been deepened in Chinese cities and villages and have become a major event in the people's political life. In discussing the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and other documents of the session, the masses of cadres, CCP members, people, and PLA commanders and fighters in various localities generally believe that the achievements of the session are a sign that our party is persisting in unity and prosperity and indicate that our party is fully confident of leading the people to push ahead with the building of socialist modernization.

A number of comrades particularly mention that the readjustment of the central leadership reflects the correct policy for the comrades who made errors. As for Comrade Hua Guofeng, not only were his mistakes solemnly pointed out, but his contributions to smashing the gang of four were also confirmed. The handling of his case corresponds to the principle of clarifying ideology, uniting with comrades, learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and curing the sickness to save the patient. His election as a party vice chairman reflects our party's fine tradition toward the comrades who made errors.

At present, the study of the documents of the sixth plenary session continues to be deepened in various localities.

RULES ON CARRYING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE PUBLISHED

OW101255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Following is the full text of the rules governing the carrying of foreign exchange, precious metals and payment instruments in convertible currency into or out of China published today by the State General Administration of Exchange Control:

Rules Governing the Carrying of Foreign Exchange, Precious Metals and Payment Instruments in Convertible Currency Into or Out of China

(Aug 10th, 1981)

Article 1 These rules are formulated for implementing the stipulations in articles 27, 28, 29 and 30 of the "provisional regulations for exchange control of the People's Republic of China."

Article 2 No restriction is imposed on the quantity of foreign exchange, payment instruments in convertible renminbi, gold, silver, platinum and other precious metals and objects made from them which may be carried into China by persons entering the country, but they must be declared to the customs at the place of entry.

Article 3 The carrying out of China of foreign exchange payment instruments in convertible renminbi, gold, silver, platinum and other precious metals and objects made from them previously brought in shall be permitted by the customs against the original declaration form issued at the time of entry.

Article 4 The unused portion of the renminbi which has been converted either from foreign exchange and payment instruments in convertible renminbi brought in or from foreign exchange remitted in by persons entering the country may be converted back into foreign exchange before their departure from China and the customs shall permit the taking out of China of the foreign exchange so obtained against the exchange memo issued by the Bank of China.

Article 5 The carrying out of China of objects made from gold, silver, platinum and other precious metals bought in the country shall be permitted by the customs against certification by the sellers within the limit as prescribed by the state.

Article 6 The carrying out of China of foreign exchange and payment instruments in convertible renminbi shall be permitted by the customs against certification by the Bank of China.

The carrying out of China of drafts, traveller's cheques and traveller's letters of credit in foreign currency, and renminbi bank-note and passbook custodian certificates issued or sold by the Bank of China shall be permitted by the customs after examination, and no certification by the Bank of China is required.

Article 7 Chinese, or foreign nationals, or stateless persons residing in China shall, when emigrating from the country, be permitted by the customs to carry out of China gold, silver, platinum and other precious metals and objects made from them within the limit as prescribed by the state.

Article 8 The carrying or sending out of China in person, or by others, or by post of renminbi cheques, drafts, passbooks and deposit certificates and other renminbi payment instruments held by Chinese, or foreign nationals, or stateless persons residing in the country is not permitted.

Article 9 Unless otherwise approved by the State General Administration of Exchange Control or its branch offices, it is not permitted to carry or send out of China in person, or by others, or by post documents and securities held by Chinese residing in the country, such as foreign bonds, debentures, shares and title deeds; certification and agreements relating to the settlement of creditor's rights, inheritances, real estates and other foreign exchange assets abroad; and letters and instruments containing instructions of payment abroad.

Article 10 Where foreign enterprises which have terminated their business in China and foreign nationals who have left China wish to carry out of China foreign securities kept in the country, they shall be permitted to do so by the customs on the approval of the State General Administration of Exchange Control or its branch offices, but it is not permitted to carry out of the country Chinese securities and shares whether in person, or by others, or by post.

Article 11 Where bilateral agreements have been signed between China and foreign countries on the carrying of currencies into and out of each other's boundary, matters will be handled in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Article 12 These rules shall also apply where foreign exchange, payment instruments in convertible renminbi, gold, silver, platinum and other precious metals and objects made from them are carried into or out of China by compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao.

Article 13 These rules are promulgated by the State General Administration of Exchange Control.

RULES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF EXCHANGE CONTROL

OW101301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing 10 Aug (XINHUA)--Following is the full text of the rules for the implementation of exchange control relating to foreign representations in China and their personnel published today by the State General Administration of Exchange Control:

Rules for the Implementation of Exchange Control Relating to Foreign Representations in China and their Personnel

(Aug 10th, 1981)

Article 1 These rules are formulated for implementing the stipulations in articles 20 and 21 of the "provisional regulations for exchange control of the People's Republic of China."

Article 2 Foreign exchange in convertible currency and payment instruments in convertible renminbi remitted or carried into China from foreign countries or from Hong Kong and Macao by foreign diplomatic missions, consulates, official commercial offices, offices of international organizations and non-governmental bodies resident in China (hereinafter called foreign representations in China), diplomatic officials and consuls as well as members of the permanent staff of the above foreign representations, may be kept in their own possession, or sold to or deposited with the Bank of China, or remitted out of China. If they are to be taken out of China, the matter shall be handled according to the stipulations of the "rules governing the carrying of foreign exchange, precious metals and payment instruments in convertible currency into or out of China."

Article 3 In regard to countries which have signed payments agreements with China, their representations in China and personnel thereof shall only receive payment in renminbi when remittances to them are effected through a clearing account.

Article 4 Where foreign diplomatic missions and consulates in China wish to convert into foreign currency visa and certification fees received in renminbi from Chinese citizens, a written application has to be filed with the State General Administration of Exchange Control or its branch offices for approval.

Article 5 When foreign representations in China and their personnel sell commodities and equipment they previously brought into China from abroad or from Hong Kong and Macao, or bought in China, the Bank of China shall not provide them with foreign exchange for the renminbi proceeds they receive from the sale.

Article 6 These rules are promulgated by the State General Administration of Exchange Control.

DO NOT CONFUSE CRITICISM WITH STICK WIELDING

OW101545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 10 Aug 81

["Text" of BAN YUE TAN No 15 article by Xue Zhongxin: "Criticism Should Not Be Confused With the Stick"]

[Text] When we speak about criticism, some people usually recall the stick. When a certain comrade is criticized by a certain leader, a certain individual is criticized for his words or deeds or for some of his work by a certain newspaper, some people usually comment on it by saying "Here comes the stick again!"

It seems to them that to criticize is to wield the stick. As a matter of fact, correct criticism and wielding the stick are two different things of different nature. They should not be confused with each other.

Criticism and self-criticism are a fine tradition of our party and a weapon of communists to remold themselves. They are used by our party to cleanse itself of dust and correct shortcomings and mistakes in its work. They are also used in educating our cadres and the masses and strengthening the unity and fighting power of the revolutionary ranks. Criticism and self-criticism are a component part indispensable in normal democratic life.

The stick is different. It is an outgrowth of the practice of carrying out struggle to the extreme, not the kind of criticism we advocate. In places where democratic life is abnormal, some people influenced by left mistakes often onesidedly magnify and exaggerate the arguments made in disputes of some comrades, like bullying others by virtue of one's power and influence. People are terrified by such wielding of the stick.

There should never be any wielding of the stick. There should never be any more making the past mistake of carrying out struggle to the extreme or of broadening the scope of class struggle. However, normal criticism must be carried out. This is our stand. For the prosperous development of our cause, our comrades should constantly carry out criticism and self-criticism to encourage healthy trends and eliminate unhealthy tendencies.

At present one conspicuous problem among our cadres is that there are some leading comrades who do not take a clear-cut stand on matters of right and wrong. They do not have the courage to support what is good and criticize what is bad. They do not want to have a part in the affairs of which they are in charge or handle the things which they should handle. They waver and are ambiguous. As a consequence, there are some localities and units where unhealthy tendencies are not resisted and attacked and healthy ones are not promoted.

Why is it that some comrades are not good at using this weapon of criticism? We should say that this is because our party's fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism was seriously disrupted for a long time, particularly during the decade of domestic turmoil. People still have lingering fears as a result of the past practice of carrying out struggle to the extreme. They lack the courage to carry out either criticism or self-criticism. There are also some comrades who cannot stand criticism. If anyone should criticize them, they would say: "You are wielding the stick." Actually, it is they who are holding in their hands the stick for opposing criticism which they are ready to use at any time against anyone who criticizes them. To allow counter criticism is indeed one condition for the healthy exercise of criticism. But the same rule of presenting the facts and reasoning things out should also apply when making counter criticism. It is obviously wrong to turn criticism into a stick to suppress democracy and different ideas. Likewise, it is also wrong to refuse to accept correct criticism by labeling such criticism as wielding a stick.

It should be noted that at this time, when our party is vigorously bringing order out of chaos and correcting left mistakes, wielding of the stick has occurred much less frequently. What calls for attention now is the lack of courage to criticize what should be criticized. Some undesirable things are thus allowed to grow and spread. This kind of situation must change. Leading cadres at all levels and the broad masses should justly and forcefully criticize, instead of acquiesce to, these bad things, harmful phenomena and unhealthy practices. We should also enthusiastically support those comrades who are bold enough to speak up, carry out criticism and do their work.

We stress the need to uphold the four fundamental principles, and first of all we stress upholding the leadership of the party. In order to uphold party leadership, it is necessary to use the powerful weapon of criticism and not to weaken and collapse when confronting matters of right and wrong.

In his speech at the meeting in celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically pointed out: "Communists should take a clear-cut stand on questions of principle and should uphold the truth. Every party member should uphold the party spirit and be unwavering in his position on questions of right and wrong involving the interests of the party and the people; he should show clearly what he is for and what he is against. The rotten and despicable practice of trying to be on good terms with everybody at the expense of principle is incompatible with our party's proletarian character." Every member of our party should constantly make self-examination to ask himself how much has been done in this respect.

Of course, the criticism we stand for must be the kind that is made by proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts and by reasoning things out fully and showing good will. We must pay attention to the methods we use and the results we seek. We should make our criticism fully educational, conducive to helping our comrades in raising consciousness and to uniting our comrades in advancing together. This is the valuable experience we gained through years of practice.

The stick meant for attacking others must be laid down!

The stick used against criticism must be discarded!

The weapon of criticism for uniting and educating the people must never be cast away!

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ISSUES MIDDLE SCHOOL PROGRAMS

OW101541 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Education recently issued a "draft education program for full-time 6-year key middle schools for trial implementation" and "opinions for revising the draft education program for full-time 5-year middle schools for trial implementation" with a notice and explanation.

In 1978, the Ministry of Education issued a "draft education program for full-time 10-year primary-middle schools for trial implementation." Its trial implementation in the past 3 years shows that the draft program has helped restore normal teaching order in the schools and improved educational quality. However, there also have been problems, mainly that the burden of learning is excessive for the middle school stage, adversely affecting the sound growth of students physically and mentally. There are many causes, one of which is that the 5-year middle school system is too short. To carry out the principle of all-round development morally, intellectually and physically, further improve educational quality and lessen students' burden, the Ministry of Education has decided to gradually change the middle school system from 5 years to 6 years. The localities will make the change by stages and in groups in a well-planned and systematic way according to actual conditions in each area.

One of the reasons the Ministry of Education issued the two education programs is to meet the requirements in changing the middle school system. The two education programs are of guiding nature, and the localities may make suitable adjustments according to actual local conditions. The two newly published education programs are for key middle schools and middle schools with relatively better conditions. Education programs for middle schools in general can be formulated separately by the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

In guiding ideology and measures, the "draft education program for full-time 6-year key middle schools for trial implementation" stresses mainly the following points:

1. It is necessary to pay attention both to intellectual education and to strengthening students' ideological and moral education, physical culture and health care. It is necessary both to improve educational quality and to pay attention to preventing and overcoming the phenomenon of excessively burdening the students. The number of class hours and the amount of homework each week should be controlled. It is stipulated that only two examinations, one mid-term and one end-of-term, are to be held each semester and that the courses to be included in each examination should not be too many, so that the students can have more time for self-studies or participating in extracurricular activities. It is necessary to really ensure that students have enough sleep and rest.

2. It is necessary to lay a solid foundation. It is especially necessary to lay a good foundation for Chinese, mathematics and foreign language. It is stressed that students should have a good grasp of basic knowledge and skills, strive to cultivate their learning ability and develop their intellect. Attention should be paid to improving teaching methods, strengthening experiments and actively developing various kinds of beneficial extracurricular activities.

3. To meet students' interests and needs and develop their strong points, elective courses should be provided for the second and third years in senior middle schools. One category will be the election of certain individual courses. Students may elect one or two such courses, or none at all. The other category will be elective courses by fields, that is, the election of courses laying special emphasis on either the arts field or the science field on the basis of first laying an all-round good foundation of basic knowledge for the middle school stage. Students may elect courses according to their own interests and strong points. The two categories of elective courses will be selected by the localities. Before implementation of the elective courses, it is necessary to have a preparatory process, paying attention to summing up experience and setting up the courses step by step. The elective courses by different fields can be tried on an experiment basis first in some of the key middle schools by the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

4. Labor and skill courses should be added to middle schools to give students labor and technical education. The main objective is to cultivate the students' labor concept and habit so that they can initially learn some working skills and become able to use both their brains and their hands. Education in labor and skills will include some basic skills in industrial and agricultural production and service work and vocational technical education, as well as labor for the public good and so forth. The period of time for education in labor and skills will be 2 weeks for junior middle schools each school year. The time can be divided into several periods or concentrated in one period. Each province, municipality and autonomous region can designate several schools to conscientiously sum up past experience in conducting education in productive labor and actively carry out experiments in education in labor and skills.

In order to implement these two education programs, relevant departments are compiling and revising teaching materials. The educational departments in various places are seriously studying the implementation of measures in the light of local conditions and are making active preparations for teachers, equipment and so forth.

SUMMER CAMP FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES OPENS

OW101700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 Aug (XINHUA)—The first ever 15-day science and technology summer camp for 215 minority nationality middle school students opened today at the nationalities palace of culture. The camp has been organized by the China Association for Science and Technology, the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League and the All-China Women's Federation.

The campers are scheduled to attend lectures on astronomy, biology, aviation, etc., visit museums, tour in a jumbo jet and take part in other scientific activities. The students come from 17 provinces and autonomous regions and represent 54 of China's 55 minority nationalities. They range in age from 11 to 21. Most are in Beijing for the first time.

Yang Jingren, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and mathematician Hua Luogeng, vice-chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology and vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, attended the opening ceremony.

In his opening speech, Wang Shuntong, camp leader and vice-chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, said "The party and the state attach great importance to, and show great concern for, the healthy growth of children and youths of all nationalities of the country." He hoped the camp would broaden the vision of minority children and youths, and increase their scientific knowledge.

Luohongying, a Tibetan girl speaking for the campers, said they are determined to strengthen national unity, learn from each other and make the camp a success.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES PIECE RATE WAGE SYSTEM

HK080649 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Feng Lanrui [7458 5695 3843]: "Actively Create the Conditions for the Implementation of the Piece Rate Wage System"]

[Text] Causes of Slow Popularization of the Piece Rate Wage System

There has been a slight increase in the number of workers paid on a piece rate basis in the past 2 years since some industrial departments and work sections all over the country began to resume the piece rate wage system in 1978. Of these industrial departments and work sections, a relatively large number of workers engaged in metallurgy, coal production, forestry, building construction, rail communication and transportation, and cargo handling in ports are paid on a piece rate basis. Most of these workers are required to do heavy manual labor. According to statistics, in 1980, 15 percent of the coal workers were paid on a piece rate basis. Among them, 56.69 percent of the miners were paid on a piece rate basis. Of the railroad workers all over the country, 11.9 percent were paid on a piece rate basis. The overwhelming majority of longshoremen were paid on a piece rate basis. The piece rate wage system was also practiced among some workers engaged in dressmaking, weaving and printing in light industrial departments. According to reports, remarkable economic results have been achieved in places where the piece rate wage system is practiced.

However, taking the country as a whole, the piece rate wage system was practiced in a very narrow scope and popularized very slowly. According to statistics, only 5 percent or so of the production workers employed by the country's industrial departments were paid on a piece rate basis. This lags far behind the requirements of the current economic construction. There are many reasons for this situation. Here, I just want to chiefly air my own opinion.

First, the situation is concerned with the tortuous path which we took in practicing the piece rate wage system in the past 30 years.

The piece rate wage system as a form of remuneration compatible with the policy of distribution according to work was initially put into practice in 1948 in some enterprises in Harbin and other cities which had been liberated. This system was gradually popularized in the industrial and communications enterprises after the nationwide liberation. In 1956, it was practiced in a wider scope to encourage the workers and staff to accomplish the first 5-year plan ahead of schedule.

At that time, this system was carried out by 45.9 percent of the workers engaged in industrial production and by 70 percent of those engaged in building construction. However, in 1958, as a result of the guidance of erroneous "leftist" ideas, "bourgeois rights" were criticized, the policy of distribution according to work was opposed and egalitarianism was advocated. In some localities, the piece rate wage system was regarded as an evil practice. Under these circumstances, the piece rate wage system was abolished. By 1960, less than 5 percent of the workers engaged in industrial production throughout the country were paid on a piece rate basis. Egalitarianism, represented by the practice of "eating out of a big pot," took the place of the piece rate wage system; the enthusiasm of the workers and staff was dampened; output dropped and more accidents occurred. During the period of readjustment of the national economy, that is, after 1961, the piece rate wage system began to be restored in order to increase production, practice economy and revive the national economy. By 1963, 20 percent of the workers engaged in industrial production throughout the country were paid on a piece rate basis. However, in 1964, the piece rate wage system was again criticized and abolished. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," the leftist mistake developed to its peak. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" opposed the principle of material interests and attacked the policy of distribution according to work. They put the labels of "capitalism" and "revisionism" on the piece rate wage system. At that time, with the exception of a few instances, the piece rate wage system was completely abolished. After the downfall of the "gang of four," the policy of distribution according to work was rehabilitated and the piece rate wage system was reaffirmed and gradually restored. However, in the course of practicing this system, many comrades still had lingering fears and hesitated. This was an important reason why the piece rate wage system could not be popularized.

Second, the disruption of enterprise operations and management during the decade of upheavals was a factor. After the nationwide liberation and in particular during the period of the first 5-year plan, although our country's level of industrial enterprise management was not high, a complete set of rules and regulations were laid down, a large group of managerial cadres were trained, and some good methods of enterprise management and productive work were adopted. Some experience in carrying out the piece rate wage system was also accumulated. However, the sequence of production was undermined by the frequent political movements. The enterprise management system was "completely smashed" during the "Great Cultural Revolution." The rules and regulations were violated, the firsthand data destroyed, statistical work called off and the production quota system abolished. Restoration of the piece rate wage system at present is encountering many difficulties. Many workers are accustomed to the practice of "eating out of a big pot" and do not like the piece rate wage system. Some leading cadres also hold that the piece rate wage system is troublesome, and are reluctant to work out production quotas. Others lack experience in the work in this respect.

Third, the readjustment of the national economy also affects popularization of the piece rate wage system. Adequate production tasks, normal supply of raw materials, semifinished products, fuel and power and normal marketing of products are the conditions needed for carrying out the piece rate wage system. During the period of readjustment of the national economy, many enterprises do not have adequate tasks and do not work regularly, and some others are being closed, suspended, merged or shifted. This situation impedes popularization of the piece rate wage system. However, readjustment does not mean passively discontinuing a project but means discontinuing some projects and starting some new projects. The departments responsible for the production of consumer goods and the departments responsible for the production of the means of production related to the production of consumer goods should be developed. Where conditions permit, these departments should actively popularize the piece rate wage system.

Have a Better Understanding of Piece Rate Wages

To popularize the piece rate wage system, it is necessary to wipe out the "leftist" pernicious influence from our minds and solve some actual problems. It is also necessary to increase our understanding of the theory of piece rate wages.

First, we should see that there is no essential difference between wages calculated according to piece rates and wages calculated according to time. Some people agree with the enforcement of the time rate wage system but "turn pale" at the mention of the piece rate wage system. Marx said: "Wages calculated according to piece rates are nothing else than a converted form of wages calculated according to time." ("Das Kapital," vol 1, p 605) Under the capitalist system, wages calculated according to time or piece rates are a converted form of the value or price of labor, and embody the capitalist relations of production. Under the socialist system, laborers are the masters of the means of production, labor is no longer a commodity, and wages calculated according to time and piece rate wages are forms of remuneration earned from carrying out the policy of distribution according to work. They embody the equal relations among the working people. It is a misunderstanding to set piece rate wages against wages calculated according to time and to hold that the latter are socialist and the former are capitalist.

Piece rate wages and wages calculated according to time are similar in nature. They differ from each other in the method of measuring the work done. Under the socialist system, it is necessary to measure (quantitatively and qualitatively) the work done in order to seriously carry out the policy of distribution according to work. Piece rate wages and wages calculated according to time differ from each other in the method of measuring the work done. When the system of calculating wages according to time is adopted, work is measured by the immediate duration of time. When the piece rate wage system is adopted, work is not measured by the time immediately spent on the work but by the number of products turned out by the worker, that is, "by the quantity of products in which the labor has embodied itself during a given time." (ibid, p 605)

Then, will adoption of the piece rate wage system lead to the blind pursuit of quantity and the lowering of quality? This situation occurred when we formerly carried out the piece rate wage system. However, the fault was not inherent in the piece rate wage system but was caused by our blurred understanding of the Marxist theory on wages and our failure to perform our task well. The Marxist theory on wages points out clearly: Piece rate wages are paid not only according to the quantity of products turned out during a given time but also according to the quality of these products. Marx said: "The quality of the labor is controlled by the work itself, which must be of average perfection if the piece-price is to be paid in full." (ibid, p 605) When we fix the labor quotas and piece price, we should in no way neglect the quality of the labor. We must strictly specify that the products must be of a certain standard if the piece-price is to be paid.

Second, judging by the policy of distribution according to work, wages calculated according to piece rates are obviously superior to wages calculated according to time.

Distribution according to work means distribution according to the quantity and quality of work. Quality of work can be reduced to quantity of work, so that distribution is carried out according to the quantity of work done. The work done by a laborer in a given time is embodied in the products created by him. The products reflect not only the intensity of labor but also the quality of labor. Remuneration in the form of piece rate wages can more accurately reflect the principle of more pay for more work and less pay for less work than the system of calculating wages according to time does, and is conducive to overcoming egalitarianism and eliminating the practice of "eating out of a big pot."

Third, piece rate wages closely combine the laborer's personal interest with the fruit of his productive work, arouse his enthusiasm in production and increase his labor productivity. The method of calculating remuneration for work according to the quantity and quality of products turned out in a given time will invariably urge the worker to increase the quantity of products in a given time (say, 1 hour) and improve the quality of his products. An increase in the quantity of products in a given time means a decrease in the amount of labor required to turn out a product and, at the same time, an increase in labor productivity.

The piece rate wage system urges a worker to increase his income by increasing his labor productivity. It creates conditions for changing our very low labor productivity at present and increasing the financial resources of society and the state.

Fourth, the piece rate wage system helps raise the level of the productive forces of the whole society. To increase his labor productivity, a worker has to increase his proficiency and improve his skills by all possible means. To achieve this end, he has to study hard to acquire cultural and scientific knowledge and master advanced techniques; he has to improve his tools and skills; he has to make rationalization proposals. Marx said: Piece rate wages give a wider scope to individuality. They "tend to develop the individuality and, subsequently, the sense of liberty, independence and self-sufficiency of the laborers." (ibid, p 608)

The Tendency of Development of the Scope for Carrying Out the Piece Rate Wage System

There have long been controversies over the scope for carrying out the piece rate wage system. Some comrades hold that this form of wages is applicable only to jobs requiring manual operations or heavy manual labor and not applicable to jobs done with the aid of mechanized equipment. In my opinion, the piece rate wage system is applicable not only to jobs requiring manual operations or heavy manual labor but to all jobs which can be measured quantitatively and to many jobs which are done with the aid of mechanized equipment. In foreign countries at present, some trades which are carried on with the aid of advanced mechanized equipment adopt the systems of calculating wages according to time and according to piece rates, simultaneously. Of course, the scope for carrying out the piece rate wage system is not boundless. In some developed capitalist countries where science and technology have developed to a high level and the procedures of production are highly automated, the practice of the piece rate wage system is limited because labor consumption cannot be accurately calculated and the increase of output does not mainly depend on a laborer's technical level and labor intensity. Another instance is that when the management of an enterprise, such as Japan's Toyota automobile plant, has been modernized to such a high level, the laborers are only required to turn out a specified quantity of products of a specified quality within a given period of time, and overfulfillment of production quotas becomes a waste. In this situation, the piece rate wage system becomes meaningless.

Judging by the development of the socialist construction in our country, the number of workers paid on a piece rate basis will continue to increase for at least the next 20 years. The first reason is that the level of automation in production is still very low and a greater part of the work in production is done with the aid of simple and backward tools and by manual operations. This is especially so in cargo handling, transportation, capital construction, mining, tunnelling and many kinds of repair services. Although some of the jobs are done wholly or partly with the aid of mechanized equipment, and the increase in output still depends largely on the laborers' technical level and labor intensity, it is better to adopt the piece rate wage system. The second reason is that labor-intensive trades requiring small investment should be developed in order to find places for the unemployed and change the structure of employment. These trades mostly require manual labor and do not need advanced mechanized equipment. In particular, in the making of traditional goods with nationality characteristics requiring craftsmanship and special skills of a high level, it is best to adopt the piece rate wage system. At the same time, the cooperative societies and groups under the system of collective ownership will be expanded to create more posts for laborers. These cooperative enterprises will take responsibility for their own profits and losses. It is necessary for them to adopt the piece rate wage system. In short, judging by the conditions of our country, the scope for carrying out the piece rate wage system will invariably continue to develop for a considerably long period in the future.

Establish and Perfect a Fixed Quota System for Labor

With the development of the scope for its application, the piece rate wage system will be carried out in different forms. At present, our country chiefly adopts two forms of paying wages calculated according to piece rates: One is to directly pay the wages according to a piece rate and the other is to pay wages according to a piece rate above the production quota.

Very few workers are paid directly according to piece rates. Most of these workers are craftsmen of enterprises under the system of collective ownership. Their wages are paid directly according to the unit price of their work. Piece rate wages above the production quota are paid on top of basic wages (which are wages calculated according to time and grade). That is, a laborer gets his basic wages for accomplishing his task and gets extra piece rate wages for the part of his work in excess of the production quota. Most of the state enterprises are practicing this system of paying piece rate wages for that part of work in excess of production quotas. Formerly there was a maximum for such extra wages. For example, such extra wages should not exceed 20 percent of the basic wages. For this reason, we called this kind of wages "limited piece rate wages." This maximum was written off in 1980 by the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Bureau of Labor in their joint "circular on the trial application of the '(draft) temporary method of allocation of piece rate wages by state enterprises.'" However, generally speaking, the two forms of allocating piece rate wages which we are practicing need to be improved and perfected.

Piece rate wages must be based on a scientific system of fixed quotas for labor. Fixed quotas for labor, whether they be fixed according to output or hours worked, should reflect the average advanced level of work done by workers of the same trade in a given time. This calls for technical survey, precision calculations and the fixing of technical norms. The technical norms scientifically specify the time needed for doing a certain amount of work. For this reason, the average advanced technical norms play an important role in increasing labor productivity. However, fixing technical norms involves complicated work and analysis of the technical and organizational conditions and the technical procedures, so as to find out the highest possible productivity in accomplishing these technical procedures and devise a complete range of measures, methods and rules for accomplishing these procedures. In short, fixing technical norms requires scientific tactics and methods. As our management level is not high and until we have adequate firsthand data and are capable of mastering the complicated methods, we have no alternative but to adopt the temporary method of fixing quotas by means of our experience and statistics. Our enterprises have generally adopted this method in carrying out the system of directly paying piece rate wages and the system of paying piece rate wages above the production quotas. This is not a very scientific method of fixing quotas, but having some method is much better than having none. The average advanced production quotas which are fixed according to experience will play a certain role in increasing labor productivity. These production quotas should be based on the number of up-to-standard products turned out by laborers of average ability engaged in the same kind of work, so that the majority of laborers can fulfill the production quotas and a few with stronger working power can overfulfill the production quotas. The difference in working conditions for enterprises doing the same kind of work also be taken into consideration and the production quotas revised periodically according to the changes in working conditions and the overfulfillment of the production quotas. According to past experience, yearly revision of production quotas is acceptable to the workers. Workers should be permitted to participate in the work of fixing and revising the production quotas. This is a very important step toward developing democracy in economic management. This will also create favorable conditions for implementation of the production quota system.

The piece rate wage system has been resumed in the past 2 years. Many units have fixed new quotas for labor, trained some personnel to do the work of fixing quotas and established a system for fixing quotas. With the popularization of the piece rate wage system and the modernization of enterprise management, we must take further action to gradually improve the system for fixing quotas in the industrial and communications enterprises so as to lay a firm foundation for the vigorous popularization of the piece rate wage system.

LIAOWANG ARTICLE PRAISES CCP RESOLUTION

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[Article by LIAOWANG editorial board: "The Birth of an Historical Document"—capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The 27th of June 1981 was a milestone day in the history of socialist China.

On that day, the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee which was held in Beijing adopted the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China." This document is a summation of the brilliant course of the socialist revolution and construction led by the party over the past 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is also a new starting point in socialist modernization, which is bound to win still greater victory.

The plenary session solemnly read paragraph by paragraph the 35,000-word resolution and finally adopted it. When members of the party Central Committee present at the session unanimously voted for the resolution by a show of hands, there was a storm of applause.

Members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee who attended the session and other nonvoting delegates highly appraised the document:

-- The "resolution" reviews the history of the party over the past 60 years and sums up the basic experience of the party over the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. It appraises a series of important historical events in a practical way, scientifically expounds the historical role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and further points out our orientation of advance.

-- The "resolution" is a matter of vital importance to which the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities looked forward for a long time. This document of historical significance which was adopted on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the birth of the party will further unify the thinking of the entire party, further unite people throughout the country who are carrying out socialist modernization with one heart and one mind and effectively strengthen and improve the party's leadership. The "resolution" is a particularly precious teaching material for people of the younger generation who do not know the history of the party.

-- The "Resolution on Certain Historical Questions" adopted by the 7th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee on 20 April 1945 summed up the party's experiences and lessons in the 24 years since its founding and cleared up left deviationist mistakes made on three different occasions, thus unifying the whole party's thinking and strengthening its unity. Following the adoption of that "resolution," we won the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation under the party's leadership. The "resolution" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee covers a longer period and deals with more complicated problems. Through repeated discussions and revisions, this "resolution" was properly written and accords with actual conditions. This fully shows the high Marxist level of our party. This "resolution" will definitely play an important role in the new period. The main contents of Mao Zedong Thought, especially those to be continually implemented in the future, are written in relatively all-embracing terms in the "resolution." Seeking truth from facts, the "resolution" sums up the party's historical experiences and its mistakes since the founding of the People's Republic of China as well as the lessons drawn from them. It appropriately points out that Comrade Mao Zedong's contributions were primary and his mistakes secondary. All this enjoys immense support from the party, the army and the people.

A CRYSTALLIZATION OF THE WISDOM OF THE WHOLE PARTY

From the beginning of its drafting, it took 15 months before the resolution was adopted at the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. The process of drafting the document was a process of giving full scope to democracy throughout the party and summing up correct views on the basis of democratic discussion. Just as many comrades who attended the session pointed out: The process of drafting the document was an example which the party Central Committee set for us in following the mass line. This document is also a collective creation and a crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council, Comrade Ye Jianying delivered a speech at the 1979 meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. In his speech, he initially summed up the history of our party since the founding of the People's Republic of China and pointed out: "At an appropriate time a meeting should be convened to formally sum up our history in the last 30 years, especially in the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution." Comrade Ye Jianying's speech was discussed and approved by the 4th session of the 11th party Central Committee. Following the speech, the party Central Committee organized some comrades in November 1979 to begin reading various materials, to hold a number of discussion meetings and to make preparations for the drafting of the document.

The drafting of the "resolution" was formally begun in March 1980. The work of the drafting was carried out under the direct leadership of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. In the course of the drafting, leading comrades of the Central Committee personally took up the matter by defining the contents and structure of the "resolution," attending briefings, making concrete suggestions and revising the rough draft. The party Central Committee also decided to organize collective discussions in various fields and to repeatedly revise the document. The major discussions and revisions were as follows:

In October 1980, 4,000 leading party members cadres of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country and of the central departments held a 20-day meeting to discuss and revise the draft of the document.

In March 1981, more than 50 members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee and veteran comrades revised the draft document.

In May 1981, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee held an enlarged session, which lasted 12 days and was attended by 76 comrades, to discuss and revise the draft.

From 22 to 25 June 1981, the party Central Committee invited more than 130 members of the democratic parties and other nonparty personages to attend discussions held in Zhongnanhai, to pool their opinions on the revision of the document.

While the draft resolution was discussed at the preparatory meeting for the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, opinions were sought from nearly 1,000 leading cadres from the party, government and army at the central level.

By the time the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee discussed and adopted the "resolution," the drafting group had submitted seven drafts to the meetings for discussion. During that period, the drafting group revised the draft a number of times.

The process of drafting the document vividly shows the very conscientious and serious manner in which our party handled the representation and evaluation of the major issues over the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The fact that democracy was given full scope and the wisdom of everyone was pooled in the entire process of revising the document shows people still more clearly that the party Central Committee has since its third plenary session inherited and carried forward the party's glorious tradition and that it is a truly honest and realistic Marxist-Leninist party.

THE MATTER OF FIRST IMPORTANCE IS TO ESTABLISH COMRADE MAO ZEDONG'S HISTORICAL ROLE AND TO UPHOLD AND DEVELOP MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

In their talks to comrades of the drafting group, leading members of the party Central Committee specified three primary requirements for the documents. These three requirements were the basic guidelines and general principles for drafting the document. The three requirements are:

1. It is necessary to establish Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role and to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought. This is a matter of first or utmost importance and the crux of the matter. Appraising Comrade Mao Zedong and expounding Mao Zedong Thought is not a question of Comrade Mao Zedong alone but a question of the situation as a whole. The main points the party has upheld ideologically, politically and organizationally since the Central Committee's third plenary session are still part of Mao Zedong Thought. We have surely made developments in this regard, but the main points were laid down for us by Comrade Mao Zedong. We should comprehensively and accurately study and apply Mao Zedong Thought and hold higher the banner of Mao Zedong Thought not only at present but in the future as well. In dealing with Comrade Mao Zedong, we should analyze his mistakes by seeking truth from facts.
2. It is necessary to make a realistic and appropriate analysis and a fair assessment of the rights and wrongs in the cardinal issues over the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially since the downfall of the "gang of four," including the merits and faults of certain leading central comrades.
3. A basic summing up of the past is aimed at unifying the thinking of the whole party and leading the people to unite and look forward. After unifying the thinking and understanding of the party and the people following the adoption of the "resolution," they will work with one heart and one mind to engage in construction and to study and solve new problems.

The contents of the "resolution," especially its seventh part on "Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role and Mao Zedong Thought," embody this guideline.

Two passages in the seventh part are a scientific expression of Mao Zedong Thought: "The Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, made a theoretical synthesis of China's unique experience in this protracted revolution in accordance with the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. This synthesis constituted a scientific system of guidelines befitting China's conditions, and it is this synthesis which is Mao Zedong Thought, the product of the integration of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution." "Mao Zedong Thought is Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in China; it constitutes a correct theory, a body of correct principles and a summary of the experiences that have been confirmed in the practice of the Chinese revolution, a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Chinese Communist Party." These two passages scientifically show the status of Mao Zedong Thought in Marxism-Leninism and the practical relationship between Mao Zedong Thought on the one hand, and our party and the Chinese revolution on the other.

The "resolution" explains how Mao Zedong Thought came into being. The Yanan period can be said to be one in which Mao Zedong Thought became fairly integrated and reached maturity. The "seventh congress" of the party, held in Yanan from April to June 1945, decided on Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of the whole party. By using Mao Zedong Thought, the party educated a whole generation, won victory in the revolutionary war and founded the People's Republic of China to stand firmly in the world. With regard to the contents of Mao Zedong Thought, the "resolution" summarizes them in two parts. The first or theoretical part covers six areas. The second part on the stand, method and viewpoint contains three basic points. The "resolution" points out: Comrade Mao Zedong applied dialectical and historical materialism to the entire work of the proletarian party, giving shape to this stand, viewpoint and method so characteristic of Chinese communists in the course of the Chinese revolution and its arduous, protracted struggles and thus enriching and developing Marxism-Leninism. They find expression not only in all the scientific writings of Comrade Mao Zedong, but also in the revolutionary activities of the Chinese communists.

The "resolution" elaborates on Comrade Mao Zedong's contributions to Marxist philosophy. Extraordinarily outstanding were his important works that expounded the Chinese revolutionary war and provided the most magnificent examples in applying and developing the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge and dialectics. These important works—"Problems of Strategy in Guerrilla War Against Japan," and "On Protracted War" and so on were not only military but also philosophical works.

In order to earnestly study and apply the stand, viewpoint and method of Mao Zedong Thought in studying and solving the new situations and new problems that emerged in the course of practice, the document enumerates 43 pieces of Comrade Mao Zedong's representative works during different periods. To counter erroneous tendencies, the document points out the two completely wrong attitudes toward Mao Zedong Thought, which have actually existed and should be corrected.

Mao Zedong Thought, which took shape in the course of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggle, is our party's contribution to Marxism-Leninism and an honor to the Chinese nation. Mao Zedong Thought is our party's valuable spiritual asset which will guide our actions for a long time.

The "resolution" realistically and appropriately evaluates Comrade Mao Zedong's merits and faults during his entire life: Comrade Mao Zedong was a great Marxist, a great proletarian revolutionary, strategist and theorist. Although he made serious mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution," viewing his life as a whole, his contributions to the Chinese revolution far outweighed his faults.

WHY THE REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF 28 YEARS IS WRITTEN

To truly enable people to see clearly from the "resolution" the role of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought, it is necessary to lay before us the history of the 60 years since the founding of the party and to write about the contributions of Comrade Mao Zedong in those 60 years. To this end, it is necessary for the "resolution" to review the history of the 28 years before the founding of the People's Republic of China. By having the whole history of the 60 years and by clearly spelling out the role played by Comrade Mao Zedong in crucial moments, people will be more convinced when we say that Comrade Mao Zedong's merits are primary and his faults secondary.

This is precisely the reason why the "resolution" especially reviews the 28 years of history before the founding of the People's Republic of China while basically evaluating the subsequent 32 years.

This part is less than 3,000 Chinese characters in length, briefly summarizing the period of the new democratic revolutionary struggle from 1921 to 1949, which was carried out by the Chinese people under the leadership of the party. In accordance with historical facts, it describes the conditions of the white areas and soviet areas, the struggles carried out by the party and nonparty personages and the situation at home and abroad, and reflects the party's activities in various fields. In these 28 years, the party waged people's revolutionary war in four stages that lasted 22 years--the northern expedition conducted with the cooperation of the KMT, the agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resistance against Japan and the nationwide war of liberation. Internationally, never had a Communist Party undergone such protracted war and steeling. During these 28 years, the party went through the bitter tests of serious defeats in 1927 and 1934, steered the ship of the revolution from danger to safety and turned defeat into victory. As the "resolution" puts it: "Our party and people would have had to grope in the dark much longer had it not been for Comrade Mao Zedong, who more than once rescued the Chinese revolution from grave danger, and the party Central Committee, which was headed by him and which chartered the firm, correct political course for the whole party, the people of all nationalities throughout the country and the people's army."

THE 32 YEARS OF TREMENDOUS ACHIEVEMENTS

To realistically sum up the achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction led by the party in the past 32 years, to confirm the people's confidence in socialism and inspire us to advance faster and scientifically elaborate the objective inevitability of the establishment, consolidation and development of the socialist system in our country and to clarify certain ideological confusion with regard to such a question of basic principle as the historic course of contemporary China, the second part of the "resolution" stresses: "The establishment of the socialist system represents the greatest and most profound social change in Chinese history and is the foundation for the country's future and progress and development."

The history of the 32 years was one of tremendous achievements gained by the Chinese Communist Party guided by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in leading the people of all nationalities throughout the country in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction. During these 32 years, although we had shortcomings and mistakes, even serious ones, under the leadership of the Communist Party, China, a big nation in the East with one quarter of the world's population, has abolished the systems of exploitation and oppression and entered the socialist society which is entirely new in the history of mankind. This is a historical fact known to all. The "resolution" cites the major achievements made by our country during the 32 years in the political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic fields and convincingly presents this point.

Our country basically completed socialist transformation in agriculture, handicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce in 7 of the 32 years. The "resolution" emphasizes the historical inevitability of these three transformations. The "resolution" points out: It was definitely a historic victory for us to have effected, and to have effected fairly smoothly, so difficult, complex and profound a social change in so vast a country with its several hundred million people; a change, moreover, which promoted the growth of industry, agriculture and the economy as a whole. In the process, our party creatively opened up a path for socialist transformation suited to Chinese characteristics.

The period from the basic completion of the socialist transformation to the eve of the "Great Cultural Revolution" marked a decade in which the party led the people of the whole country in embarking on overall, large-scale socialist construction, a decade of serious mistakes in guiding principles over party work and of a tortuous course of development. How should we appraise this decade? The fourth part of the "resolution" answers this question.

The important achievements in this decade enumerated by the "resolution" explain that the achievements gained and the bright side predominated during this period. This was mainly reflected in the following two aspects: 1) The material and technical basis for modernizing our country was largely established during that period. 2) It was also largely in the same period that the core personnel for our work in the economic, cultural and other spheres were trained and that they gained their experience. This was the principal aspect of the party's work in that period. However, at the same time, there were serious faults in the guiding principles in party work and also very big errors. These errors later developed and set off the "Great Cultural Revolution." Nevertheless, they had not reached a point of controlling the whole situation.

The "resolution" makes an appropriate estimate of the achievements and shortcomings in this decade. Seeking truth from facts, it also makes a practical analysis of the merits and responsibility for errors in this decade. The "resolution" says: All the success of these 10 years was achieved under the collective leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Likewise, responsibility for the errors committed in the work of this period rested with the same collective leadership. Although Comrade Mao Zedong must hold the main responsibility, we cannot lay the blame on him alone for all those errors.

The leading central comrades said that the errors of the 32 years must be accurately written. Big errors, small errors and errors of a certain nature should all be identified, and those who committed the errors or voiced different views in the party should never be criticized from the high plane of political line, as in the past. The "resolution" treats this issue seriously: Errors of overall importance such as the "Great Cultural Revolution," or partial and departmental errors should all be realistically analyzed one by one on different conditions. This will help change our party's work style.

NEGATING THE "THEORY OF CONTINUED REVOLUTION UNDER THE DICTATORSHIP OF A PROLETARIAT"

"The 'Great Cultural Revolution' which lasted from May 1966 to October 1976 was responsible for the most severe setbacks and the heaviest losses suffered by the party, the state and the people since the founding of the People's Republic of China. This 'Great Cultural Revolution' was initiated and led by Comrade Mao Zedong." This is realistic judgment made by the "Resolution" points out that Comrade Mao Zedong's principal tenet in initiating the "Great Cultural Revolution," namely, the "theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," was obviously inconsistent with the system of Mao Zedong Thought, which is the integration of the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. This tenet must be thoroughly distinguished from Mao Zedong Thought.

The phrase, so-called "continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," was openly used for the first time in an article in 1967 commemorating the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution in the Soviet Union. The article made a six-point summing up of the contents of "continued revolution." The phrase "continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" had a special connotation for the "Great Cultural Revolution"—meaning a "political revolution with one class overthrowing another." Naturally the "resolution" denies this "theory." This reflects the wish of the whole party and the people of the whole country.

However, correcting the erroneous "theory of continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" can by no means be construed as the completion of the revolutionary task. The building of socialism until the realization of communism is a great revolution unprecedented in the history of mankind, which needs a very long historical period and the unswerving efforts of the people of several generations. However, this revolution has been carried out under the conditions that the old exploiting system and the old ruling classes had been overthrown, the new socialist system and the political power of the people's democratic dictatorship had been established and the people had become the masters of their own affairs. Therefore, the method and form to achieve this cannot be another revolution with one class overthrowing another and it can only be pursued by means of the socialist system in a guided, step-by-step and orderly manner. The "resolution" calls on all Communist Party members and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to continuously maintain lofty revolutionary ideals and vigorous revolutionary fighting spirit and carry the great socialist revolution and socialist construction through to the end.

The "resolution" criticizes the principal tenets of the "Great Cultural Revolution" in four aspects: 1) They confused right and wrong in a series of important theories and policies. 2) The confusion of right and wrong inevitably led to confusing the people with the enemy. 3) Nominally, the "Great Cultural Revolution" was conducted by relying directly on the masses. In fact, it was divorced both from the party organizations and from the masses. 4) The "Great Cultural Revolution" did not in fact constitute a revolution or social progress in any sense.

The "Great Cultural Revolution" was mistakenly initiated and led by Comrade Mao Zedong. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques made use of this mistake. The "Great Cultural Revolution" brought serious disaster to the party, the country and the people of all nationalities. Comrade Mao Zedong was mainly responsible for the serious leftist error of the "Great Cultural Revolution," an error comprehensive in magnitude and protracted in duration.

The "resolution" unequivocally, seriously and scientifically criticizes his most serious error. In other words, the criticism is realistic and appropriate. At the same time, the "resolution" cites facts to show that, after all, Comrade Mao Zedong's error was the error of a great proletarian revolutionary. It also fully affirms the things he did right during the "Great Cultural Revolution."

ADVANCE COURAGEOUSLY ON THE BASIS OF UPHOLDING THE FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES

The smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in October 1976 brought about a favorable turn for the party and the socialist cause. However, due to the fact that the political and ideological confusion created by the "Great Cultural Revolution" could not be eliminated overnight and, more important, due to the leftist errors in guiding ideology that Comrade Hua Guofeng continued to commit in his capacity as chairman of the party Central Committee, a number of mistakes were made in the party's work before the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and the party did not achieve as much as it should have.

The 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, held in December 1978, resolutely corrected the erroneous "two whatevers" policy pushed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, corrected the erroneous leftist guidelines, fully affirmed that Mao Zedong Thought, as a scientific system, should be grasped comprehensively and accurately and highly appraised the discussion on the criterion of truth. The third plenary session laid down the principles of emancipating the mind, using the brain, seeking truth from facts and uniting as one in looking forward to the future. It firmly discarded the slogan "take class struggle as the key link" and made the strategic decision to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization. The "resolution" highly appraised the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee as "a crucial turning point of far-reaching significance in the history of our party since the birth of the People's Republic of China."

After the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the party promptly reaffirmed the four basic principles of upholding the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship--the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Prominence was given to the four basic principles in the process of revising the draft "resolution." The "resolution" particularly points out: The four basic principles are the common political basis for the unity of the whole party and of all nationalities throughout the country and the basic guarantee for the smooth development of socialist modernization. All statements and actions that deviate from the four basic principles are wrong, and all statements and actions that negate and undermine the four basic principles are impermissible.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, our party has gradually opened a correct road to socialist modernization suited to our country's condition. The last part of the "resolution," which sums up 10 major experiences, calls on the whole party and the people of all nationalities throughout the country to unify their thinking on the basis of the four basic principles and to advance along the socialist road.

It can be expected that the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee will further unify the understanding of the whole party, strengthen the unity of the whole party and encourage people throughout the country to overcome difficulties and hardship on the road of advance one after another and courageously march toward the glorious future of the socialist modernization.

In his speech delivered at the rally celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Comrade Hu Yaobang vividly pointed out: It is like climbing Taishan Mountain when we have reached the half-way gate to heaven, we find that the three 18-hairpin bends lie ahead of us, demanding herculean efforts. Until we have negotiated these bends, however, we won't be able to reach the south gate to heaven. Still climbing, we will find it relatively easy to mount the peak of the jade emperor. The south gate to heaven is already visible! The peak of the jade emperor which symbolizes the magnificent goal of the socialist modernization is beckoning to us! As long as we continue to climb with firm and indomitable willpower and pass the 18-hairpin bends, we are bound to win victory!

WEN HUI BAO ON STRATEGY FOR MODERNIZATION

HK080031 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 24 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by Li Baoheng [2621 1405 1854]: "Studying Development Strategy for Modernisation"]

[Text] What actually should we do in building our country into a modern socialist country? This question has not been understood within the realm of necessity for a long period of time. One has to recognize necessity before gaining freedom. The practice of socialist construction in the past 32 years has enriched both our positive and negative experiences.

Immediately after the founding of the state, especially during the period of the first 5-year plan, we paid more attending to the actual conditions of our country and achieved remarkable successes in economic construction.

During the 7 years of basic completion of socialist transformation and the decade of building socialism in an all-round way, although we achieved great successes, there were also serious faults. On a whole series of questions, such as population, grain, steel, energy resources, ecology, education, technology imports and so on, we paid very expensive "tuition fees." In our economic work, much more attention was paid to capital construction than to production, and to high accumulation than to economic effect. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, we have set to rights things which had been thrown into disorder, carried forward the revolutionary cause and scored gratifying achievements in the national economy through readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving. It is very important to lay stress on paying more attention to the actual conditions of our country. We must realistically study the laws of our socialist construction to achieve modernization and be clear about our new development strategy.

It was necessary to study the laws of the revolutionary war in China during the war period. In his "Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War," Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the experience of the second revolutionary civil war and systematically studied the strategic problems of the Chinese revolution. During the war of resistance against Japan, he wrote another brilliant work, "On Protracted War." Now, it is also necessary for us to study the new development strategy in our construction for the four modernizations.

We must not just copy the patterns of the Western countries in our development strategy. After World War II, the high-speed economic development in the Western countries, including Japan, was based on huge consumption of cheap energy resources of oil (including natural gas), the per capita consumption of crude oil in the United States was 1 barrel per week, and last year, its oil consumption increased to 1 billion tons, half of which was imported. In Japan, almost all oil is imported. Before 1973, the price of oil was less than \$2 per barrel, and it was this cheap black gold that gushed into the Western countries from the Third World countries, and brought about the "golden time" for the former to develop their economy at high speed. However, the good times did not last long; after the oil crisis in 1973, there was a sharp rise in oil prices and it now costs \$40 per barrel. Since the mid-1970's, the "golden time" of high speed economic development in the Western countries has passed. Some Japanese scientists also hold that the prosperity of Japan will come to an end. All people with breadth of vision have realized that the development pattern of establishing the national economy on this sole foundation of cheap resources is bound to change.

The waste of energy and other resources is serious in the "high consumption" society set up by the Western countries. As with oil and petroleum, quite a few strategic materials they need, such as cobalt, chromium, manganese, platinum and so on are mainly imported from Third World countries. In recent years, the developed Western countries have become more and more worried about the shortage of natural resources.

According to the prediction of the second international forum on iron ore held in March this year in West Germany, the deposits of iron ore will become short in the middle of the 1980's and the shortage of other strategic materials will also become more serious. Of the 36 mineral resources which are strategic materials in the United States, 23 are imported. Because of their superiority in science and technology, the developed countries are able to import cheap material resources and export expensive products. In the meantime, they also export capital and technology to rake in exorbitant profits. In this way, a "high consumption" society has been formed. However, people are not really happy in such a society, because they are constantly disturbed by the chronic maladies of the society such as inflation, unemployment, environmental pollution, the high rates of suicide, divorce and crime, and the loneliness of the aged as well as the break-up of the family.

So the Western countries too, are looking for a new development pattern for themselves. The intense but unstable life there has given birth to a confused social state of mind and a new outlook on values. The results of public opinion polls show that most people wish to "educate the people to live on basic daily necessities," and hold that "it is a good thing to live simpler." They expect that practicing economy will be encouraged so that material resources may be used more effectively and waste reduced.

In our socialist construction for modernization, we must study and decide on the development strategy in accordance with the actual conditions of our country. So, it is necessary to strengthen the alliance of natural and social sciences, and deal with the economic, social and scientific and technological problems as a whole for a comprehensive study, strengthening the bonds between different sciences.

By studying the traditional development strategy of the developed countries and summing up the experiences and lessons of some developing countries which adopted this strategy, a new development strategy has been put forward, namely, the development strategy for meeting the basic needs of the people. The old development strategy laid stress on pursuing high GNP and high rate of increase. But according to the new development strategy which is aimed at meeting the basic needs of the people, besides the GNP and the per capita increase rate of the national economy, the rate of employment, the rate of effective use of energy resources, the rate of rational use of natural resources, the rate of national education and education of staff workers, the average life-span and the birth and infant death rates are all regarded as the standards of the development of a country. What are the basic needs of our 1 billion people, especially of the 800 million peasants? What are our standards? How should we meet these basic needs? These questions await our answers.

"Food is above everything else for the people." The basic need of our 1 billion people is naturally and primarily a question of food. Recently, after a thorough and deepgoing investigation and study, Comrade Hou Xueyu of the Chinese Academy of Sciences pointed out: In order to solve the food problem, it is necessary to establish the viewpoint of food as a whole, because to keep fit, not only is starchy food like rice, wheat and corn needed, but also a certain quantity of other food like vegetable oil, vegetables, sugar, fruit, fish, meat, eggs, milk and albumen vegetables. In light of the constitution and the eating and drinking habits of our people, the public health institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences has set a nutrition standard: Each day each person needs 2,400 calories, 72 grams of protein, and 73 grams of fat. So, each person needs about 22 jin of grain, 28 jin of fruit and vegetables, 13 jin of fish, meat, eggs and milk, and 11 jin of beans and sugar per month. Of course, for a rather long period of time, the people of our country, especially, for historical reasons, the peasants in some poor districts, still have to live on grain. But we must start from the strategic aim of meeting the needs of the people and increase the production of food as a whole.

To increase the production of food, it is necessary to depend first on policy and second on science. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, as a result of implementing the rural policies, a swift and remarkable change has taken place in the rural economic situation. Simultaneously, the spreading of the advanced agricultural science and technology has played an important role in increasing grain production. We have first succeeded in improving the highly superior hybrid rice, and, in the past 5 years, we have planted more than 250,000,000 mu of this rice and achieved an increase of 26 to 27 billion jin in grain output. As a result of the favorable turn in the economic situation in the countryside and the increase of the peasants' income, the demand of the rural markets for commercial goods has also greatly changed. In the past, the sequence in the demand of the rural market for commercial goods was food, clothing and then articles for daily use. Now this has changed to housing, articles for daily use, clothing and food. A great number of young people in the countryside are going to get married and they have to solve the housing problem first. So, a large quantity of building materials are urgently needed. As for those families who have already solved this problem more daily necessities and clothing are demanded. Besides, the families in the richer districts are in urgent need of the following five "big articles:" bicycles, sewingmachines, watches, radio and television sets. They also need furniture, clothing and other goods. In the cities, the demand is almost the same as in the countryside. This is the basic material demand of our people in the present period.

According to the Japanese scientist Itogawa Hideo, the basic needs of the Japanese people since World War II have been divided into three periods: in the period in which the per capita GNP was \$250, the need was mainly clothing and food. In that period, the focal point of the industrial development of Japan was chemical fertilizer, chemical fibers, sewingmachines and watches and so on. In the period in which the per capita GNP was over \$1,000, the material needs of the people also changed. They needed more television sets, recorders, houses and cars. In this period, the focal point of industrial development was the electronics and auto industries and so on. In the period in which the GNP reached \$10,000 per capita, Japan's domestic markets were saturated with ordinary industrial products. So, they shifted their production to developing high-technology products such as, machinery related to micro-devices, laser communications, and limiting materials. Such high-technology products do not require a large quantity of material resources but do require much intelligence.

On the whole our country is in the first period, and the basic needs of the people are mainly food, clothing and housing. The purpose of socialist production is to meet the increasing material and cultural demand of the whole of society to the largest extent. To attain this goal, we must make full use of the advanced achievements of modern science and technology to uninterruptedly increase and perfect our socialist production. Thus, in studying the new development strategy, we must first of all unify the development strategy for science and technology with the needs of economic and social development. This is an objective requirement of the basic laws of socialist economy. Some experts have concluded that in this century, among the many factors in increasing the productivity in the developed countries, the role played by the progress of science and technology increased from 5 to 20 percent at the beginning of the century to 50 to 70 percent in the 1960's and 1970's. Therefore, all walks of life must pay sufficient attention to the study and development of science and technology, and the scientific and technological departments must take it as their primary task to promote the development of society and the economy.

When setting a new strategic target, it is necessary to unify both needs and possibilities. Not only is it necessary to study the basic needs of the people, it is also necessary to make a systematic and thorough investigation and study of the natural resources and conditions of our country as well as the level of our productive forces and the present economic system and industrial structure of our country. It is necessary to have a clear understanding of the limiting factors in the development of the science and technology, economy and society of our country, and avoid unrealistic high targets.

Ours is a large country with a territory of 9.6 million square kilometers, and there are great differences between different regions. Besides the differences in the development of economy, society and science and technology, there are also differences in natural resources and conditions as well as in the basic needs of the people. There has always been uneven development in the past, and this will also be the case in the future. Therefore, it is necessary that different plans are made for the development of different regions, to gradually attain success through uneven development.

In order to study the new development strategy and make a long-term plan for development, it is imperative to strengthen the alliance of the natural and the social sciences and combine these two sciences in our study. Many scientists in our country have paid great attention to the study of strategy and have greatly promoted its development by actively encouraging people in its study. However, there are still quite a few experts who do not care much about the problems outside the range of their study, since their scope of study is quite limited. This has yet to be changed. For this reason, our natural scientists are required to have more consideration of economic and social problems, and our social scientists to acquire more knowledge of modern science and technology. Only thus will they be able to make good suggestions and offer feasible opinions for our country to make strategic decisions.

In our socialist construction for modernization, there are a great number of problems that need to be studied and solved with the participation of scientists. Not only in the study of the development strategy and the drawing up of long-term development plans do we need the participation of the scientists concerned; we also need it in a series of problems, including how to implement the correct policy of economic construction in the enterprises, how to raise the production of new products, how to improve the quality of products and cut down the input consumption, and how to reduce production costs and increase productivity. When making strategic decisions, it is necessary to unfold discussions among different suggestions and plans.

CHEN MUHUA, YANG JINGREN VISIT EMBROIDERY EXHIBIT

OW101159 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The first exhibition of drawnwork and embroidery by various nationalities throughout the country opened today at the palace of national culture.

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the arts and crafts company under the Ministry of Light Industry and the palace of national culture. On display are 24 categories of more than 3,600 items, including drawnworks, embroidered items, minority nationalities' costumes, opera costumes, children's clothing, brocade and ornaments.

Vice Premiers Chen Muhua and Yang Jingren attended the preview of the exhibition.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR CPPCC OFFICIAL HELD IN HEFEI

OW102153 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The memorial service for Comrade Yang Jiabao, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee, party committee member and adviser of the Anhui Military District, was held at the Hefei (Yinyi) hall on the afternoon of 7 August.

Wreaths were sent by the late comrade's friends Xu Shiyu, Tan Zhenlin, Su Yu, Zhu Yunqian, Guo Linxiang, Ye Fei, Rao Shoukun, Xiao Wangdong, Wang Jicheng, Fu Kuiqing, (Zhong Xiguang) and Jiang Weiqing.

Present at the service were the responsible comrades of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial military district and the Hefei Municipal CCP Committee, including Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin, Zhou Zijian, Li Shinong, Wang Guangyu, (Yan Youmin), (Zhang Kaifan), Hu Kaiming, Yu Guangmao, Ma Changyan, Yang Ming, Cheng Yetang, Zhang Zuoyin, (Li Qingquan), (Wu Yanqiu), (Sun Youqiao), (Gao Hong), (Chen Xianren), (Xiong Yukun), (Wang Feng), (Ying Fuyuan), (Li Shuhe), (Yi Zhi), (Zheng Rui) and (Ding Zhi). (Liu Yaozong), deputy director of the political department of the Nanjing PLA units, and advisers of the Anhui Military District were also present.

The service was presided over by Comrade (Xiong Yukun), political commissar of the Anhui Military District. Comrade Yu Guangmao, Standing Committee member of the Anhui provincial committee and commander of the Anhui Military District, delivered a eulogy in which he said: The death of the late comrade means the loss of an old comrade and an old comrade-in-arms. It is a loss for our party and our armed forces. We are deeply grieved by his death. While sorrowfully condoling upon his death, we should learn his revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor sacrifice, his noble, loyal nature, his honest performance of his official duties, his hard work and willingness to accept criticism, his wholehearted service to the people, his revolutionary selflessness and fearlessness, his faithfulness and steadfastness and daring in his fight against Lin Biao and the gang of four and their remnants, and his fine work style of linking theory with practice, keeping close ties with the masses, and being strict with himself and broadminded toward others. We should turn grief into strength, thoroughly study and implement the guidelines of the party's sixth plenary session, rally still more closely around the party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, be spirited, be of one heart and one mind, work hard, and strive to accelerate the building of modernized revolutionary armed forces and to build China step by step into a great, modernized, highly democratic, highly civilized, socialist country.

BRIEFS

JIANGSU ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION--The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular calling on governments at various levels to pay attention to environmental protection. The circular points out that environmental pollution is quite serious in the province. calls for environmental protection agencies to be set up in all the prefectures, municipalities and counties. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Aug 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG FARM LOANS--The agriculture banks and credit cooperatives in Zhejiang Province extended farm loans totaling more than 220 million yuan in the first half of this year to communes, production brigades and teams to help them develop diversified economy and to individuals to help develop their family sideline production. With the loans, the communes, production brigades and teams have opened up 70,000 mu of tea and fruit orchards, built 300,000 square meters of silkworm raising houses and bought 3,400 head of milk cows and other cattle. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 31 Jul 81 OW]

GUANGDONG COUNTY COURT SENTENCES SMUGGLERS

HK080154 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the Huiyang People's Court in Huizhou Municipality openly tried and sentenced criminals involved in a case of armed smuggling and looting. The criminals who received sentences were (Chen Shiqian) and others. (Chen Shiqian) was sentenced according to law to 7 years' imprisonment, (Liu Panyou) to 5 years' imprisonment and (Chen Wenfen) to 5 years' imprisonment. (Chen Xianlong) whose crime was less serious and whose attitude in admitting his guilt was rather good was exempt from criminal punishment and was released. Over 1,000 people attended the trial.

Criminal (Chen Shiqian) was formerly secretary of the party branch in the (Baigang) production brigade, (Jiayong) people's commune, Huiyang County. In mid-October last year, he, with the then Public Security Director (Chen Xianlong), (Chen Wenfen) and three accomplices twice sailed illegally to Hong Kong. There he got from (Li Youxiong), who lived in Hong Kong, a yacht and two boats in disrepair. (Li Youxiong) suggested that they get some guns to protect the yacht. Beginning from last November, (Chen Shiqian) and (Li Youxiong) on five separate occasions borrowed guns and bought ammunition for them from (Li Panyou), the deputy director of the commune people's armed forces department, for their smuggling activities. While engaged in smuggling, they also looted other boats under the guise of intercepting smugglers.

GUANGDONG HOLDS MEETING TO COMMEND EX-SERVICEMEN

OW090912 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Guangzhou, 8 Aug (XINHUA)--Recently the Guangdong Provincial People's Government and the provincial military district jointly held a meeting of the representatives of the advanced ex-servicemen in the province. The meeting was held to commend the advanced individuals and collectives, exchange experience and encourage the vast numbers of demobilized and retired servicemen to maintain and foster the army's glorious traditions in order to make new contributions to promoting stability, unity and socialist modernization.

Forty-one representatives of the advanced individuals and collectives from all walks of life made speeches in person or delivered written reports introducing their deeds to the meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, participating representatives issued a letter of proposal to all ex-servicemen in the province, challenging them to become models in promoting stability and unity, in observing law and discipline, in promoting production and work and in learning from Lei Feng and building a socialist spiritual civilization so that they may make new contributions to building their motherland and revitalizing China.

NAMelist OF GUANGDONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS PUBLISHED

HK070010 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Report: "State Council Approves the Appointment of 43 Provincial Government Officials"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government has submitted the appointment of 43 provincial government officials to the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. According to the regulations in the "Organizational Law on Local People's Congress and Local People's Government at All Levels of the PRC," the appointment of the government officials was recently submitted to the State Council for approval. The following is the namelist: Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932], chairman of the provincial special economic zone administration committee; Yang Zhen [2799 7201], chairman of the provincial planning committee; Wang Huan [3769 3562], chairman of the provincial economic committee; Zeng Dingshi (concurrently) [2582 1353 4258], chairman of the provincial foreign economic work committee; Ye Xuanping [5509 6693 1627], chairman of the provincial scientific and technological committee; Chen Yuangao [7115 6678 7559], chairman of the provincial culture and sports committee; Huang Kang [7806 1660], chairman of the provincial

nationality affairs committee; Hu Guangen [5170 1684 1869], chairman of the finance and trade office of the provincial people's government; Li Chao [2621 6389], chairman of the culture and education office of the provincial people's government; Wei Ji [7614 7535], chairman of the provincial office of national defense industry; Li Maoxuan [2621 5399 5503], director of the provincial civil affairs department; Wang Ning [3769 1380], (concurrently), director of the provincial public security department; Ma Fang [7456 5364], director of the provincial justice department; Lu Yisan [7773 4135 0005], director of the provincial commerce department; Gu Jie [7357 2638], director of the provincial grain department; Sun Yi [1327 3015], director of the provincial machine-building industry department; Cao Ji [2580 2638], director of the provincial metallurgical industry department; Qin Defu [4440 1795 1133], director of the provincial coal industry department; He Shiyong [0149 0013 1661], director of the provincial petroleum and chemical industries department; Wang Yaning [3769 7093 1380], director of the provincial No 1 light industry department; Li Mu [2621 3668], director of the provincial communications department; Qu Diankui [2575 3013 7608], director of the provincial agricultural department; Yang Zijiang [2799 1311 3068], director of the provincial education department; Zhang Qin [1723 0530], director of the provincial public health department; Li Cheng [2621 6134], director of the provincial supplies bureau; Lin Chuan [2651 1557], director of the provincial higher education bureau; Huang Wenyu [7806 2429 0358], director of the provincial publishing administration bureau; Liao Wei [1675 0251], director of the provincial urban construction bureau; Wang Biting [3769 1732 1656], director of the provincial people's commune enterprises administration bureau; Liu Tieping [0491 6993 1627], director of the provincial meteorological bureau; Zhou Kai [0719 0418], director of the provincial building materials industry bureau; Liu Ting [5012 2732], director of the provincial surveying and cartography bureau; Jin Yang [6855 7122], director of the provincial environmental protection bureau; Tian Yumin [3944 5148 3046], director of the provincial pharmaceuticals administration bureau; Feng Xueyan [7458 1331 1750], director of the provincial foreign trade bureau; Liu Yin [0491 0936], director of the provincial building and engineering bureau; Guo Ling [6753 3249], director of the provincial statistics bureau; Cheng Li [4453 6849] (female), director of the provincial labor bureau; Ye Wobo [5509 5257 3134], director of the provincial electronics industry bureau; Xie Yongkuan [2836 3057], director of the provincial aquatic products department; Hou Cailing [0186 6846 5376], director of the provincial agricultural machinery department; Wei Linji [7614 7792 1015], director of the provincial water conservancy and electric power department.

SICHUAN RIBAO DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

HK060708 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Li Buyun [2621 2972 0061]: "The Basic Experiences of Sichuan in Reaping 4 Successive Years of Bumper Harvests and Future Development Trends"]

[Text] As a result of the serious interference and sabotage of the "gang of four," the agriculture of our province in 1976 was almost on the verge of total collapse. Total grain output fell to 49.7 billion jin, per capita grain ration was only 369 jin and average income was 53 yuan a year. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," 4 successive years of bumper harvests were obtained from 1977 to 1980. Grain accumulation in the 4 years increased by 15.5 billion jin. The total output of 65.2 billion jin represented an average increase of more than 3.8 billion jin a year. The highest increase was 6.3 billion jin a year. Apart from a handful of products, there was also a big production increase in diversified economy. The increase was particularly impressive in rapeseed and pigs. At the end of 1980, there were 51.46 million pigs and 31.27 million hogs in the pigpens or an increase of 66 percent over the number in 1976. The total output of 11.63 dan of rapeseed was 111 percent higher than that of 1976. The total income of the basic accounting units reached 11.2 billion yuan, the average distributed income of the commune members amounted to 82.8 yuan or an increase of 54.4 percent over 1976 and the per capita grain ration was 527 jin. Why is there such a big increase in grain and diversified economy in a short 4 years? The most basic reason is, since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the provincial party committee and the party committees at various levels have firmly and unswervingly implemented the series of general and specific policies of the Central Committee on developing agricultural production. Apart from this basic factor of a political situation of stability and unity which appeared throughout the province as a result of the efforts made after the smashing of the "gang of four," there are also the following factors: 1) In line with the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the provincial party committee and the party committees at various levels have continued to emancipate the mind, summed up historical experience, eliminated the leftist ideological influence, laid down a series of concrete policies and measures and tried as much as possible to carry out work according to objective law. 2) They understand the conditions of Sichuan Province. The principal leadership comrades of the provincial party committee have taken the lead in carrying out investigation and study. They have initially recognized that Sichuan is a mountainous and populous province with vast territory and abundant labor. There is a shortage of arable land and forests. It has a population of 100 million people of whom 80 million are peasants. On the one hand, it is rich in natural resources and manpower and has a great potential for developing a diversified economy. On the other hand, it is backward in farming and has less than a mu of farmland per capita. The commune members have no substantial resources and some of the localities are quite poor. In the light of these basic conditions in the province and the practice of bumper harvests in agriculture acquired over the years, the provincial party committee has proposed that the development of agriculture in the province must be carried out in a manner suited to local conditions. It must adroitly guide action according to circumstances, bring strong points into play and avoid shortcomings, pursue what is advantageous and shun what is harmful and bring superiority into play. Recently, this has mainly been done by relying on policy and science. 3) Various departments have made very great contributions in supporting agriculture. The increased production of chemical fertilizer in particular has played an important role in increasing agricultural production.

Below, I will discuss some of my personal impressions and views on the principal aspects of this experience and the future development trends of agriculture in Sichuan.

1. Implement the Central Committee's Policy on Developing Agricultural Production in an All-Round Manner Closely Linked to Reality

After the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the provincial party committee has, in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee and in light of the actual conditions in Sichuan, laid down a series of specific provisions on developing agricultural production. The most important of these specific provisions are rehabilitation and distribution according to work.

The most important question in rehabilitation is how to stabilize and lighten the burden of the peasants and correctly implement the policy of grain requisition and distribution. In the past, some of the districts in the eastern part of Sichuan suffered for many years from low production and poverty, and life was very difficult. However, the large-scale buying and selling of requisitioned grain still continued year after year. This not only wasted a great deal of labor, but also increased the burden of the state. Proceeding from actual conditions, the provincial party committee decided to cut down on grain requisition in these areas and allowed them to have an opportunity to rehabilitate themselves. This policy decision quickly produced notable results. From 1977 to 1979, these areas greatly increased their grain output and there was an initial improvement in the extremely difficult lot of the people. In 1979, in accordance with the guidelines of the third plenary session the provincial party committee again readjusted the basic amount of grain requisition in the province. After the readjustment, grain requisition only accounted for 15.8 percent of the total grain output. This represented a drop of 19.4 percent compared to that of 1976. At the same time, it continued to practice the method of handing both grain requisition and excess purchase to the production teams and buying additional grain at negotiated prices. This eliminated the endless anxiety of the masses over excess purchase, set their minds at ease and developed production. Regarding grain distribution in people's communes, the provincial party committee repeatedly stressed the need to distribute more and to retain less, or, to appropriately reduce the portion retained by the collectives and to increase the portion for individual distribution. In 1979, the grain ration of the commune member reached 522 jin or an increase of 153 jin compared to that of 1976 and an increase of 100 jin over the highest ration level. Under the condition of increased grain output for several years in succession, there has been no increase in the basic amount requisitioned by the state, but there is also a reduction in the amount retained by the collectives. In recent years, most of the increased grain output has been distributed among the commune members. This has more comprehensively manifested the party's rehabilitation on the food problem and solved a long outstanding problem of many years.

Another thing is encouraging the commune members to make a success of household sideline production. The provincial party committee has decided to appropriately relax the restriction on private plots and the areas in front and behind the houses of the commune members if these private plots and fixed output land do not exceed 15 percent of the total cultivated area. The commune members can decide for themselves what to plant on these private plots and fixed output land and the production teams must not interfere. At the same time, it continues to encourage the commune members to raise fowl and livestock. Guided by the above policies of the provincial party committee, there has been a very great development in the household sideline production of the commune members in recent years. According to incomplete statistics, the income from household sideline production generally accounts for about 50 percent of the total income of a commune household. Facts have proved that the policy of relaxing restrictions and encouraging the commune members to make a success of household sideline production while constantly strengthening the collective economy not only can increase the income of individual commune members, but can also provide an outlet for surplus labor in the countryside.

To each according to his work is a basic socialist principle. However, for a long time, this basic principle has not been conscientiously implemented in the countryside. Egalitarianism in labor remuneration has greatly suppressed the labor enthusiasm of the commune members and masses and seriously hindered the development of agricultural production. On the eve of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the provincial party committee advanced the method of linking remuneration to output as practiced by Jinyu commune in Guanghan County because of the notable results of this form of the responsibility system in increasing production. It was quickly developed throughout the province after the third plenary session. At the same time, Kindu County has also popularized the responsibility system of "four specializations and one contract" of production (production value) contracted down to the production teams, groups, households and laborers linked to output and also integrated it with the system of assigning responsibilities to each group by linking remuneration to output of field crops to form a more comprehensive and advanced agricultural production responsibility system. A year and more of practice has proven that the system of assigning responsibilities by linking remuneration to output is much better than having no such system. Because the actual labor and work points of the commune members are linked to the results of their labor, the more active the labor, the better the quality of work and the higher the output, the more remuneration they will get for their labor. This is a better manifestation of the principle of to each according to his work. It should be said that the two bumper agricultural harvests of 1979 and 1980 were largely due to the system of assigning responsibilities with remuneration linked to output that was practiced in most parts of the province. However, various problems have also cropped up in its implementation. In order to better implement the relevant regulations of the Central Committee on strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems and solve the problems existing in various responsibility systems, the provincial party committee in March this year again issued a circular on further improving various responsibility systems. It stressed the need of continuing to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas and acknowledged that production contracted down to the household and work contracted down to the household are also a form of the responsibility systems; the need to respect the decisionmaking power of the production teams and allowing the masses to discuss and decide on what form of the responsibility systems the practice; the need to strengthen leadership, carry out work in a manner suited to local conditions, provide specific guidance, adopt various forms of the responsibility systems and avoiding across the board measures. The circular of the provincial party committee has provided a powerful weapon for various localities to sum up their experiences, further emancipate the mind and practice a form of the responsibility systems that is welcomed by the local people. Although some of the districts were busily carrying out spring plowing at that time, various responsibility systems still developed like bamboo shoots after a rain.

In the vast central section of the province, there is a great development in the practice of unified management, the system of assigning responsibilities to each laborer by linking remuneration to output and production contracted down to the household, and work contracted down to the household in remote and backward areas. This is a unique feature in the current development of the various responsibility systems. What is the reason for the fast development of these two responsibility systems? What is the reason for the fast development of these two responsibility systems in the above-mentioned areas? Judging from the great amount of investigation materials, the main reason for the faster development of the system of assigning responsibilities to each laborer by linking remuneration to output is because of its greater superiority. In the first place, assigning responsibilities to each laborer by linking remuneration to output not only retains the superiority of unified management and production contracted down to the group, but it also overcomes the shortcoming of egalitarianism still existing in production contracted down to the group.

In the second place, assigning responsibilities to each laborer by linking remuneration to output not only draws on the merit of production contracted down to the household in giving play to the individual enthusiasm of the commune members, but it also avoids the drawback of dividing the land equally among the people and affecting or even weakening the diversified economy of the production teams. In the third place, assigning responsibilities to each laborer by linking remuneration to output succeeds in rationally integrating the subject of labor and labor power and enables the potentials of both land and labor to be fully brought into play. This is precisely the point of departure in our study of the agricultural production responsibility systems. Finally, assigning responsibilities to each laborer by linking remuneration to output has great adaptability. No doubt the responsibility system of specialized contract is much more superior than assigning responsibilities to each laborer by linking remuneration to output and this is also the form of the responsibility system we advocate. However, we still do not have the conditions for popularizing it extensively in our province. Assigning responsibilities to each laborer by linking remuneration to output can not only be promoted in the vast central section, but it can also be carried out in poor and backward places as well as places with a relatively high level of production with equally notable results. However, there are also some problems in assigning responsibilities to each laborer by linking remuneration to output which require urgent attention. Some production teams have little or basically no diversified economy. The various burdens of the commune members are still too heavy, and the method of calculation is still not rational enough. With the implementation of the policy of "unified management and production contract for both paddyfield and dry farmland," where should the production teams concentrate the focus of unified management and what kind of production contract should be assigned to the commune members? All these problems must be examined with the masses and gradually solved in the course of practice. The reason production contracted down to the household and work contracted down to the household have the support of the masses in backward areas is because they have effectively solved the problem of keeping the commune members well fed and clothed. They definitely are a miraculous cure for poverty. In backward places or in places already practicing production contracted down to the household and work contracted down to the household, as long as the masses have no desire to make a change, they should be allowed to continue on a permanent basis.

In practicing the agricultural production responsibility systems, there have also appeared the system of assigning responsibilities to technology by linking remuneration to output and the cadre responsibility system. This is a very good sign. The agricultural production responsibility systems have aroused the enthusiasm of the peasants, the system of assigning responsibilities to technology by linking remuneration to output has aroused the enthusiasm of the technical personnel and the cadre responsibility system has aroused the enthusiasm of the basic-level cadres. These three responsibility systems have formed a relatively complete "trinity" in the countryside of our province and a form of economic responsibility system comprehensively embodying the principle of to each according to his work. This is an important breakthrough enabling management and administration to become scientific in the countryside of our province. We should comprehensively sum up the experiences of this three-in-one economic responsibility system and actively popularize it in a manner suited to local conditions.

2. Proceed From Reality and Correctly Implement the Policy of Simultaneously Developing Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Sideline Production and Fishery

Implement the policy of simultaneously developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. Judging from the guiding thought of the provincial party committee and the development of things, the emphasis in the first part of the 4 years was focused on grain production and attention was also paid at the same time to diversified economy.

In the later part, attention was paid not only to grain but also to money. In short, it has integrated paying attention to grain with paying attention to diversified economy and integrated the implementation of policy with science and technology.

In the winter of 1977, on the basis of the great increase in grain, the provincial party committee immediately called a meeting on diversified economy attended by cadres of the provincial, prefectural and county levels. Special attention was paid to the study of how to revive and develop diversified economy and certain measures of a policy nature were proposed. In 1978, apart from cotton, grain and other major items of diversified economy all exceeded the previous best levels in history. In October 1979, based on the conditions in the development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in the province, the provincial party committee further made the strategic disposition of paying attention to grain on the one hand and paying attention to money on the other. It fixed the target for future grain increase at 2 to 3 percent a year, limited the natural growth rate of the population to within 6 percent and also called for the energetic development of diversified economy. In the spring of 1980, on the basis of investigation and study, the provincial party committee again promulgated the minutes of the meeting of the three autonomous prefectures and a decision on developing the production of the mountain region. All these played a very important role in the development of grain and diversified economy in our province. In 1980, grain output increased another 1.26 billion jin on the basis of 3 successive years of production increase. There was also a great increase in such diversified economy as oil-bearing crops, mulberry, flax and fruits. In that year, the output of silkworms reached 1.84 million dan and fruits reached 8.63 million dan. These showed increases of 23 percent and 53 percent respectively over the previous year.

Actual experience has proved to us that there is a dialectical relationship between grain and diversified economy and they promote each other. Moreover, increased grain output is the material basis for the development of agriculture. When there is an increase in grain production in a year, there will be a further development of diversified economy the next year. Conversely, the development of diversified economy will again promote a further increase in grain output. In the past, because of the one-sided emphasis on grain, diversified economy was neglected. We even destroyed forests to carry out reclamation and ruined the ecological balance. We cannot permit this to continue. We should conscientiously sum up the experiences and lessons in this direction. The present condition is, on the one hand, although there has been a great increase in grain output, it still cannot satisfy the needs of the people. On the other hand, there are many ways for developing diversified economy. The potentials are great and we must energetically develop them. This requires us to more firmly and unswervingly implement the decisions of the Central Committee and the specific stipulations of the provincial party committee. We must actively develop diversified economy under the condition of not slackening grain production.

Drought is the main threat to agricultural production. For the sake of developing grain production, based on the characteristic that Sichuan suffers from drought 9 years out of 10 and that there are few large-scale water conservancy projects in the province, the provincial party committee has adopted many suitable measures with notable results. Before there is any major change in the condition of agricultural production in the province, these measures are still necessary and indispensable.

In the four successive years of increased agricultural production, apart from carrying out a series of suitable measures, the provincial party committee has also strongly stressed the need to pay close attention to good strains of seed and popularizing the two hybrids (hybrid rice and hybrid corn) with notable results. By 1980, the area planted with hybrid rice had reached 10.2 million mu with a per mu yield of 869 jin. This enabled the total rice output to break the 30 billion jin mark for the first time. There were 2 counties with per mu yield reaching 1,000 jin and 12 counties with per mu yield of over 900 jin.

Some low-lying and hilly counties had higher unit yield than the high-yield areas on the plain. Guangan County had the highest unit yield in corn. In 1980, the county averaged 863 jin per mu on 160,000 mu of corn. Next came Hechuan and Wusheng with 772 jin and 770 jin respectively.

We should see that although there has been a rather big increase in the grain output of our province in recent years, the gaps among various districts and various crops are still very wide. 1) According to the statistics of departments concerned, in the 30 years from the liberation to 1979, the increases for rice, wheat, corn and sweet potato were: wheat increased by 416 percent, corn by 280 percent, sweet potato by 174 percent and rice by 54 percent. From the above figures, the increase in rice was the lowest. This is the weak link among the four major crops. Therefore, making a success of rice is still the focal point of food production in the days to come. 2) There is also a great imbalance among the various districts. Last year, Mianyang Prefecture averaged 848 jin a mu on 4.63 million mu of ricefields. However, some districts still remained at the level of the 1950's. Some counties had very high unit yield in rice but very low unit yield of other crops. Some had very high unit yield in other crops but very low unit yield in rice. For example, the unit yield of corn interplanted with sweet potato in Guangan County reached 1,710 jin and 200 jin, but the average per mu yield of rice was only 625 jin. Jianyang County was exactly the opposite. This explains that our province has great potential for increasing production regardless of whether in rice or other crops. If all the counties sum up experiences, conduct visits and studies, look for gaps and learn from others' strong points to offset their weaknesses, it is entirely possible to realize the target of increasing grain production by 2 to 3 percent a year throughout the province in the near future.

In the direction of diversified economy, the mountain region and the three autonomous prefectures of our province are vast and rich in resources. They can be vital base areas for the development of diversified economy. There is also plenty of room for the development of diversified economy in the basin region. Oil-bearing crops, mulberry, tea, fruits, leather, pelts and sundry products are the superiority of diversified economy in our province and they have great potentials. The provincial party committee has clearly put forth the policy of developing the production of the mountain region and the three autonomous prefectures with forestry and animal husbandry as the mainstay and also laid down certain appropriate policies and measures. They are: stabilize the basic cultivation areas in the mountain region; make an effort to improve the land and soil and try as much as possible to be self-sufficient or more than self-sufficient in grain; allocate a certain amount of grain to subsidize the development of diversified economic bases or adopt the method of linking grain and cash crops and using grain to barter for mountain products; stipulate the basic amount of the purchase of agricultural sideline products and special local products and let the production teams deal with the surplus products themselves; and open up markets for livestock and fowl and set up bases for the breeding of thoroughbred cattle and sheep. We can be sure that after these measures have been gradually put into practice they will further promote the development of diversified economy in our province.

What is worth mentioning is that there has been a gradual expansion of the scope of diversified economy in some of the districts in recent years. On one hand, technological reform and scientific management have been initially carried out on the existing species so that there is a constant improvement in the variety and output of diversified economy. In animal husbandry, by giving play to the superiority of cross-breeding, a number of high quality pigs, cattle, sheep and rabbits has been produced. In animal husbandry, after popularizing improved species and methods of growing mulberry trees and raising silkworms, implementing the "coordinated process" of planting, management and cultivation in sericulture and carrying out scientific management on the existing mulberry trees, Yanting County has greatly increased its output of mulberry leaves and silkworms.

In 1980, each household raised about 1 batch of silkworms, and income from sericulture reached 12 million yuan or about 20 yuan per person. Since instituting the production responsibility system and carrying out technical transformation on the existing orange trees, some of the communes and production teams in Peng'an County have increased production several fold. The average income in some of the production teams is over 300 yuan a person. All these facts have fully explained why our province not only has a great potential in diversification, but also has a greater potential in management and administration. Therefore, in the future, we must continue to grasp such weak links as afforestation, cattle raising and fish breeding in the development of diversified economy. Besides paying attention to improving new species, we must also concentrate on making a success of the scientific management of existing species and the "four specializations and one contract" responsibility system. At the same time, based on the practice of some localities, we must also consider the adoption of the following methods: 1) The planting industry and breeding industry of diversified economy and other items which can be managed by production teams should mainly be run by the production teams themselves. If a single production team cannot manage it, it can be jointly managed by several production teams. Joint management is not only the principal content of the reform of the agricultural system in future, but it is also one of the essential roads for the development of agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises. 2) Assemble people together in various specialized fields and make full use of local resources. By mobilizing the masses and checking up on resources, Wenjiang Prefecture has in the last 2 years assembled 180,000 people together from various specialized fields. It has taken a big step forward in the direction of giving play to the ability of the people and making full use of local resources. 3) Integrate giving play to general superiority with giving play to special superiority. In 1980, the people of Shifang and Guanghan in our province had an average income of over 180 yuan per person. This is because they have closely integrated general superiority with special superiority. In other words, on the basis of discovering various resources, if a county or production team can adopt the correct policy and measures to integrate the general superiority with special superiority in developing diversified economy, it will be able to make the production team and the commune members affluent in a relatively short time. 4) Do a good job in dividing the agricultural districts. This is the important link in carrying out a rational readjustment of agriculture as well as the basic work for the all-round development of diversified economy. By proceeding to organize forces and making a rough division of agricultural districts, the party secretary of Dayi County in our province had obtained very good results in the past 2 years. The county has also accumulated such fine experiences as the secretary taking a hand, conducting investigations and studies, carrying out work in a manner suited to local conditions, giving play to strong points and avoiding shortcomings, distinguishing between different types of districts and setting up different kinds of agricultural production bases. By adhering to the principle of self-reliance and engaging in profitable production, it has gradually developed in an orderly manner from having very limited resources to having tapped its potential. Because the orientation of the division of districts is on the right path, the methods are correct and the measures are effective, and because of the factors in other sectors, a change is beginning to take place in the agricultural structure of the county and there has been a corresponding development in diversified economy. In 1980, total agricultural production value in the whole county increased by 39.6 percent over that of 1978 and the ratio of total production value in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery increased from 14.4 percent to 23.7 percent. We should conscientiously sum up the experiences of Dayi County in making a success of the division of agricultural districts and in developing diversified economy and popularize them throughout the province in a planned and systematic manner.

Naturally, we must also see that some problems have also appeared in the present development of diversified economy which we should investigate and solve. One very important problem is the market for products. If this problem is not properly solved, the further development of diversified economy will be hampered.

3. Take Measures That Suit Local Conditions and Do a Better Job of Farmland Capital Construction

Since our province is frequently hit by natural disasters and is troubled by soil erosion, we must continue to pay attention to farmland capital construction. This is of immense importance from the immediate as well as long-term point of view. We must adhere to the policy of taking measures that suit local conditions, work within our capabilities and stress practical results and carry out farmland capital construction with untiring efforts. Since liberation, our province has made tremendous achievements in farmland capital construction and built large numbers of water conservancy projects at different times, bringing 45.34 million mu of farmland under irrigation. More than 24.33 million mu of farmland are now ensured of stable and high yields despite drought or excessive rain. We have also improved the soil of 20 million mu of fields. In carrying out farmland capital construction during the period of national economic readjustment, we should mainly concentrate on grasping the fitting out of existing irrigation canals, repairing the faulty reservoirs and suitably raising the flood-prevention standards. From a long-term point of view, we must not only continue to build some badly needed large and medium-sized water conservancy projects in accordance with the state plan but must attach priority to afforestation in farmland capital construction. The order of priority should be: 1) Afforestation. Although our province has a 13 percent forest cover, it is mostly found in three autonomous prefectures and only about 1 to 5 percent is found in the central section. The low percentage of forest cover has seriously upset the ecological balance and made things worse in a place which is already frequently hit by natural disasters. Meanwhile, the commune members are also faced with an increasing shortage of timber for building houses and firewood for cooking. Without forest cover, soil erosion becomes a problem and soil fertility declines. This has greatly hampered our efforts to raise crop yield per unit area. Thus, in order to do a good job of farmland capital construction, we must first of all do a good job of afforestation. This is something which brooks no delay. In accordance with the decision of the Central Committee, we must quickly determine and stabilize the ownership of hills and forests, properly implement the responsibility system in forestry production and organize the masses to complete their afforestation tasks within the specified time. 2) Soil conservation. Besides carrying out afforestation and improving pastures in a planned way and taking effective measures to control soil erosion in connection with the improvement of soil and fields (mainly winter paddyfields) and the harnessing of rivers, we must make use of the coming winter-spring season to add a layer of silt (soil) to the surface of the vast hilly land. This is a good way to improve soil and increase soil fertility. If we do this well, we can greatly increase the output of subsurface crops. 3) Continue to develop small water conservancy projects and tap the potentials of existing small ponds, reservoirs and weirs. Small water conservancy projects require little investment and can produce quick results. Their shortcoming is that they have limited capacities and will dry up as the fields do in times of drought. Thus, besides making further efforts to develop small water conservancy projects according to local conditions, what we must do now is to make haste to repair those small reservoirs which are either leaking or too shallow in order to increase their water-holding capacity and effectiveness. 4) Developing marsh gas plays an important part in our drive to make economic use of fuel, raise the efficiency of fertilizers and improve the environment in the rural areas. From now on, we should pay greater attention to strengthening management over the existing marsh gas generating pits so that they can really produce beneficial results. At the same time, we must also take positive steps to increase the number of marsh gas generating pits to meet the needs of agricultural production and the needs of the people. Where necessary and possible, we should also carry out highway construction in the mountainous areas in a planned way.

In short, doing a good job of farmland capital construction is not just the spadework for changing the conditions of agricultural production and promoting its development. It can also accommodate a vast agricultural labor force. By extensively unfolding farmland capital construction in the areas discussed above, we can find a good outlet for the surplus labor force in the countryside. In this sense, we also should do a good job of farmland capital construction.

Lastly, as we comprehensively sum up the basic experiences of Sichuan in reaping bumper harvests for 4 successive years, we should note that although we were hit by natural disasters of one sort or another in each of these past 4 years, the harvest conditions were fine on the whole. This is very important. Had it not been the case, it would have been very difficult to increase agricultural production for 4 successive years. A large part of our province is still at the mercy of nature and this presents a grave problem to us. In order to continue to reap bumper harvests, we must resolutely implement the party's principles and policies and the scientific measures for increasing production. In addition, we must also build up our confidence and determination in preventing and combating drought and must set aside some grain each year for hard times. We must not take this lightly.

SICHUAN REPORTS SENTENCING OF FLOOD LOOTERS

HK080122 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] The public security and legal organizations of Neijiang Prefecture have promptly arrested and detained according to law robbers, illegal emigrants and criminals who disturbed social order during the movement to fight floods and provide relief, thus protecting the state's, the collective's and the people's property and upholding good social order and stability.

(Zhang Chongjian), a criminal who took advantage of the calamity, stole more than 40 articles of clothing by breaking into houses in the middle of the night on 14 July when the flood hit Tuojiang. (Zhang Zhisui) broke into the Zhizhong Shipping Company and the county agricultural machine repairing and manufacturing factory workers' hostel on the nights of 15 July and 16 July and stole several bank passbooks and grain purchasing cards and some 20 articles of clothing. The Zhizhong County people's court sentenced both (Zhang Chongjian) and (Zhang Zhisui) to imprisonment.

After the Fuxi supply and marketing cooperative in Neijiang County was hit by the flood, criminal (Gao Huade) and two accomplices, using a rowboat broke into the storeroom of the supply and marketing cooperative. They stole 1,000 cartons of cigarettes, 200 bottles of wine and 100 jin of saccharin, all worth more than 5,000 yuan. The county public security department cracked the case and promptly arrested the criminals.

After the urban area of Zhiyang County was hit by the flood, (Wang Jinxing) broke into a grain and oil processing factory and stole 300 jin of oil. (Xie Zhiyong), a worker at the Dongfeng noodle manufacturing factory, and (Xing Gangxiong), a worker at a cement factory, took advantage of the flood in the urban area and stole 88 jin of grain, basins, and other things from people's houses. (Li Xilin) of the (Hengguan) electric generator factory, and two men, forced open the doors of the county library and the Nanjie vegetable shop, stole some timers and a lot of clothes and fled on rafts. The (Yueyang) County Public Security Department arrested and detained these criminals.

XINHUA ON BEIJING DISTRICT, COUNTY OFFICIALS

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[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--The 128 heads and deputy heads elected by popular vote for Beijing's 18 municipal districts and counties are younger and better educated than their predecessors. This was announced here today by He Yiping, director of Beijing's municipal election office, in his report on direct election at the district and county level to the 14th session of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress.

The average age of the newly elected 128 heads and deputy heads for Beijing's districts and counties is 51.9, three years less than those they replaced. There are 31 college graduates and 22 senior middle school graduates among them. The rest have educational levels somewhat lower.

Beijing's election at the basic level began last August and ended in January under an election law adopted in July 1979 at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress. Previously only deputies to lower-level commune and town congresses were elected by popular vote.

China's new election law says all Chinese citizens, 18 years old or more, have the right to vote and to run for office. The candidates must be nominated by a voter and seconded by three others. In Beijing Municipality with a population of nearly 9 million, there are 6.02 million eligible voters and 97 percent of them turned out to vote.

In the elections, He Yiping said, 6,637 deputies were elected from the districts and counties. Among them, 7.1 percent are workers, 34.3 percent are peasants, 2 percent are army men, 35.7 percent are office workers and 12.3 percent are intellectuals; 69.7 percent of the deputies are Communist Party members, 30.3 percent are members of democratic parties and non-party members, 24.2 percent are women and 4.3 percent are from minority nationalities.

These deputies to district and county people's congresses, in turn, elected the 128 heads and deputy heads.

"At the beginning of the election," said He Yiping, "the slate of candidates was too large. It was narrowed by consultations among representatives from every voter group and preliminary elections."

When the number of candidates was between 1.5-2 times the number of deputies to be elected, the polling was conducted. Among the 2,700 election wards in the city, 191 had to run a second poll and seven had to run a third because not enough deputies were elected the first time. China's election law stipulates a candidate can be a deputy only when he or she has won over 50 percent of the votes in the poll.

At the local congresses, the newly elected deputies have put forward 15,000 proposals concerning public security, employment, price rises, housing, traffic, pollution and the privilege enjoyed by some officials.

He Yiping said "80 percent of the problems raised have been solved by local governments and their departments."

Yanshan District, a new district established in western Beijing late last year, has elected deputies to the district People's Congress. Its first session will soon be held to elect the head and deputy heads and other leaders for the district.

CHEN WEIDA ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN TIANJIN

SK080504 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee convened an enlarged Standing Committee meeting 4 August on ways to increase industrial production during the readjustment period. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, said: Leading cadres at all levels should enliven heavy industry by vigorously developing the production of daily necessities, succeed in readjusting and reorganizing the machinery industry and create favorable conditions for developing the light and textile industries [words indistinct] to help develop the national economy.

Tianjin Municipality has achieved relatively good results in industrial production in the first 7 months of this year. Production quotas for the next 5 months are arduous. To fulfill the annual production plan with a still greater increase, the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee convened an enlarged Standing Committee meeting. Hu Qili, mayor, Guo Chunyuan and Hao Tianyi, deputy mayors of Tianjin Municipality, and a responsible comrade of the Tianjin economic commission spoke. They analyzed new situations and tasks in industrial production, discussed ways to increase industrial production and offered suggestions in this regard.

BRIEFS

BEIJING WATER SHORTAGE--Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--Beijing water engineers have completed 10 projects in an effort to replenish the capital's underground water supplies, municipal officials said today. The projects are four suburban catchment areas where river and rain water can soak through to the lower rock strata, and recycling systems at six big industrial sites. Shang Shouzhong, an engineer with the Beijing Hydrological and Engineering Geological Company, said today that natural replenishment of underground water in Beijing falls far short of the city's increasing demands. Water rationing was introduced in April this year at city industrial premises, offices and schools that depend on underground water, with a scale of charges to be paid for water used over the limit. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 28 Jul 81 OW]

BEIJING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION--The Beijing Municipal People's Government recently decided to allocate 1.77 million yuan in special funds to develop vocational education. To meet the needs of development of collective and individual commercial and service trades, local educational units plan to run such vocational education classes in autumn this year and to enroll some 1,700 students for the classes. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 27 Jul 81 OW]

NEI MONGGOL SAVINGS--In the first 6 months of 1981, the financial departments at all levels throughout Nei Monggol Autonomous Region cut more than 99.3 million yuan of expenditures, a 14.4 percent expenditure decline from the corresponding 1980 period and 17.54 million yuan of official supplying expenses, an 11.8 percent expenditure decline from the same 1980 period. Party and government leading organs and financial and administrative departments at all levels cut 81.98 million yuan of funds for capital construction, a 58.1 percent reduction from the figure of the same 1980 period. The regional people's government and leading organs under various leagues and municipalities saved more than 400,000 yuan of oil fuel used by official cars and in repair expenses. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jul 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG'S PUBLIC SECURITY PROBLEMS ANALYZED

SK080514 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial public security office recently issued a circular to public security and judicial cadres at all levels on the case of a swindler, (Yu Tianzhang), who fraudulently gained a release on bail for medical reasons and a border pass.

The circular states: Criminal Yu successfully defrauded courts and public security organs. This indicates our public security and judicial departments have some problems, such as carelessness, lack of vigilance in politics, violation of rules and regulations, sloppiness in investigations and approvals, lack of principles, deviation from party policies, over-emphasis on human relations--which always creates opportunities for evil persons and negligence of collective discussions and decisions on major issues.

To enhance public security and judicial work and prevent similar incidents, the circular urges public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts at all levels to strengthen political and ideological education among cadres and policemen to enhance their perception of law and discipline, free them from personal considerations in work and allow them to enforce the law strictly and deal with cases impartially. Through education, cadres and policemen should enhance revolutionary vigilance, prevent evil persons from exploiting opportunities to conduct sabotage activities, clearly define their jobs and responsibilities and act strictly according to the law

HEILONGJIANG WORKS TO BUILD GRAIN BASE AREAS

OW091020 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpt:] Harbin, 8 Aug (XINHUA)-- The secretaries of various prefectural and county party committees who attended the enlarged plenary session of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee have conscientiously studied the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" in close connection with realities, summed up their experience in establishing and improving the responsibility systems for agricultural production and expressed their determination to bring into full play the spirit of seeking truth from facts, further carrying out well the various types of responsibility systems for agricultural production and quickening the pace in building the base areas for marketable grain in Heilongjiang.

The prefectural and county party committee secretaries said: The party's 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee has set things right, restored and given full play to the party's glorious traditions of seeking truth from facts, worked out a series of principles and policies suited to the conditions in China, guided us to break away from the left road and embark upon the path for the sound development and resurgence of the nation. The 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee is a continuation of the 3d plenary session, and it is another example in our party's history of seeking truth from facts. The "resolution" adopted by the sixth plenary session is realistic in both summing up the historical experience of the 32 years since the founding of the nation and in appraising Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role and Mao Zedong Thought. To seek truth from facts is the fundamental guarantee in making our cause grow and flourish. The "resolution" is absolutely correct in regarding the practice of seeking truth from facts as one of the fundamental principles of Mao Zedong Thought.

Through the study of the "resolution," in close connection with realities, the prefectural, and county party committee secretaries have greatly strengthened their confidence in quickening their pace in building base areas for marketable grain. They said: In the course of implementing various types of responsibility systems for agricultural production and quickening the pace to build base areas for agricultural production, there will be many new problems for us to study and tackle.

As long as we continue to uphold and bring into full play the spirit of seeking truth from facts, we will definitely be able to climb over the "18 bends," reach the "south gate to heaven" and advance toward the "peak of the jade emperor."

HEILONGJIANG RESERVOIR REPAIRED TO AVOID DISASTER

SK091013 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Summary] The (Yunshan) reservoir, which was on the verge of bursting a few days ago, was rush-repaired and a disaster has been averted. Located in Hulin County, (Yunshan) is a medium-sized reservoir in the province's reclamation area. Its water level has risen continuously in recent days because of heavy rainfall. It reached 97.7 meters on 4 August, only 2.3 meters from the top.

In this situation, leading comrades of the provincial general bureau for state farms and Mudanjiang Prefecture rushed to the reservoir to help deal with the emergency. On 4 August the provincial flood-control headquarters dispatched engineers and technicians to the reservoir to devise emergency plans for rush repairs. After on-the-spot investigation, they cancelled the original plan to blow up an auxiliary dike to save the reservoir. Instead they adopted three other measures to repair and reinforce the reservoir. Some 200 engineers and technicians are still working at the reservoir to ensure its safety during the flood season.

HEILONGJIANG'S SONGHUA JIANG MAY FLOOD

SK091002 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] According to our reporter (Wang Hongsheng), the water level of the Songhua Jiang in Harbin Municipality has risen to 117.2 meters and the Harbin municipal flood-control headquarters held its first enlarged plenary meeting this morning to study ways to prevent flooding, drain waterlogged fields and prepare against the flood crest expected in August.

Wang Huacheng, commander of the Harbin municipal flood-control headquarters and deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and mayor, presided over the meeting. The meeting pointed out that in the 48 days since 20 June the water level of the Songhua Jiang has risen by an average of 5 centimeters daily. According to a weather department forecast, there will be torrential rains during mid-August and a flood crest will appear along the Songhua Jiang. To combat possible flooding the meeting decided to immediately remove all obstacles blocking the river course and to prepare the facilities for digging and repairing drainage canals. Efforts should be made to immediately repair and reinforce the dangerous sections of dikes and embankments.

HEILONGJIANG COLLIERY SUFFERS GAS EXPLOSION

SK110832 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] (Zhongyang) colliery, under the Jixi mining administrative bureau, Heilongjiang Province, suffered an accidental gas explosion on 1 August, resulting in six persons dead and injured. Investigation of the accident by the department concerned of Jixi Municipality has shown that it was the result of a serious dereliction of duty.

Leaders of the colliery have continuously neglected production safety and poorly managed shaft ventilation installations, leading to excess accumulation of underground gas. In addition, they violated production safety regulations by having their miners continue working under such adverse conditions. The result was this serious accident in which five persons were killed instantly by the explosion and one was seriously injured. All ventilation installations were damaged or partly damaged. Production at five underground working areas was suspended for a day. At present, bureau authorities are investigating all personnel to blame for the accident and dealing with its aftermath.

JILIN FIRST SECRETARY AT EDUCATION CONFERENCE

SK081153 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Summary] The provincial work conference on the education program for staff and workers opened in Changchun on 7 August. "Attending the opening ceremony were responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government, including Wang Enmao, Zhang Shiyang, Zong Xiyun, Mu Lin, Yang Zhangtao, Dong Xin, Li Shuren, Liu Yunzhao and Luo Yuejia, as well as Che Minqiao, responsible person of the provincial CPPCC committee."

The conference was presided over by Liu Yunzhao, deputy governor of the province, and Deputy Governor Dong Xin made the opening speech. Deputy Governor Luo Yuejia delivered a report on relaying the spirit of the national work conference on education programs for staff and workers.

In addressing the opening ceremony, Comrade Wang Enmao stated: "Our current central task stresses that under the guidance of the sixth plenum's spirit further efforts should be made to strengthen the unity of the entire party, army and the people of various nationalities throughout the country and that we should work with one heart and one mind in achieving socialist modernization and building China into a prosperous and powerful modern socialist country with ample democracy and highly developed civilization. To achieve socialist modernization, it is imperative to build up a staff and worker contingent full of fighting ability."

Comrade Wang Enmao added: "The resolutions adopted by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening the education program for staff and workers have already set the orientation for our work. Therefore, we should earnestly implement the resolutions without fail." To this end, he put forward the following tasks:

"1. Party committees at all levels should attach great importance to the work and always pay attention to the progress of the education program for staff and workers. The program should be regarded as important and incorporated in plans formulated for the national economy and regular education."

"2. Under the unified leadership of party committees, we must organize the assistance of those in other fields, such as economic, planning, construction and scientific and technological commissions, trade unions for education workers, women's federations and CYL organizations. Mutual efforts should be made to do a good job in conducting the education program for staff and workers."

"3. All industrial enterprises, particularly major enterprises, should operate a school for their staff and workers and their education program should focus on raising the level of political ideology, culture, knowledge, professional technology and managerial capacity."

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Enmao stressed: "To build a staff and worker contingent full of fighting ability it is imperative to regard the education program for staff and workers as a matter of importance and earnestly do a good job in grasping the work in a down-to-earth manner."

At the session held on the afternoon of 7 August, Deputy Governor Dong Xin delivered a work report on the provincial education program for staff and workers.

QINGHAI CONVENES EMPLOYMENT WORK CONFERENCE

SK100302 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Summary] "The provincial labor bureau held a provincial labor employment work conference from 2 to 7 August in Xining Municipality. The conference discussed ways to arrange jobs for youths and summed up and exchanged experiences of some units in arranging jobs for unemployed youths through all possible channels."

Song Lin, deputy provincial governor, spoke at the conference. He said: Since the provincial labor employment work conference convened by the provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government last September, our province has made progress in youth employment work. However, some localities and departments have not included labor employment work in the agenda of CCP committees and governments at all levels. Some leaders think they can wait for labor departments to arrange jobs for youths.

Song Lin said: The best way to solve the unemployment problem in urban and rural areas is to vigorously develop the collective economy and properly develop the individual economy. Efforts should be made to educate jobless youths to adopt a correct attitude toward their ideals and their future and to encourage them to participate in collective production and social work. All departments concerned must pay attention to this work.

In the past year, over 40,000 urban youths found jobs. All youths who had been unemployed prior to 1978 have been provided jobs. Some 457 labor service teams employing over 16,000 youths awaiting jobs now exist in the province.

SHAANXI HOLDS PARTY REPRESENTATIVE MEETING

HK100717 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Report: "Shaanxi Provincial Party Representative Meeting Points Out That It Is Necessary To Unify the Thinking of the Whole Party With the Conclusions of the 'Resolution'"]

[Excerpt] At a Shaanxi provincial party representative meeting held from 16 to 23 July, provincial CCP Committee secretary [as published] Ma Wenrui gave a full and systematic introduction to the proceedings at the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and the reshuffle of principal leading members of the Central Committee. The meeting was attended by 638 representatives. After repeated discussions, the meeting put forward nominations in a democratic way, applied the method of having the number of candidates exceeding that of the positions and of using secret ballots, and elected the province's delegates and alternate delegates to attend the 12th party congress.

After serious study and discussion, the participants unanimously held that the sixth plenary session was an extremely important meeting in completing the historic task of turning chaos to order in the party's guiding ideology. It was another important meeting in the party's history following the third plenary session. The comrades who spoke at the meeting said that the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" applied Marxist dialectical and historical materialism to make an all-round, scientific and truth-seeking evaluation of the major events in party history since the founding of the state. It affirmed the position in history of Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought and pointed out for the whole party the orientation for socialist modernization. This is not just an internal issue but an international one; it is a political as well as a theoretical issue, and it is of both far-reaching historical and major immediate significance. As a great proletarian revolutionary, Comrade Mao Zedong's achievements, errors, rights and wrongs are all closely linked with the history of the party, and to scientifically evaluate Comrade Mao Zedong means to scientifically sum up party history. If we fail to make a sufficient evaluation of Comrade Mao Zedong's achievements, this will affect the image of our party and state, and it will not be helpful in uniting the understanding of the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country.

Similarly, if we fail to set out in a truth-seeking and appropriate way the mistakes made by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years, this will not help to eliminate "leftist" influences and to avoid repeating such mistakes. Everyone held that it is a scientific and most satisfactory point to distinguish between Mao Zedong Thought and the mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years.

The participants held that the reelection of the principal leading members of the Central Committee and the election of new ones carried out by the sixth plenary session is a strategic policy decision with a bearing on the future and destiny of our party and state. This action will play an extremely important role in strengthening the collective leadership and the unity of the Central Committee on the basis of Marxism, changing the lifetime tenure system which indeed exists, and ensuring the full implementation of the party's line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. The participants unanimously pledged: We resolutely support the communique of the 6th plenary session, the "resolution" adopted by the session, the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang at the rally marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, and the reelection of the principal leading members of the Central Committee and the election of new ones. We are resolved to hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, unite still more closely around the Central Committee, and work in concert in striving to accomplish our new historic tasks.

On the day the meeting ended, Comrade Ma Wenrui delivered a speech entitled "Resolutely Implement the Spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session and Do Really Well in Strengthening Party Building."

SHAANXI CYL CONFERENCE ON POLITICAL WORK

HK090717 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Summary] The Shaanxi Provincial CYL Committee recently held a conference on political and ideological work. The meeting implemented the spirit of the sixth plenary session, summed up experiences and considered how to further improve ideological and political work for young people. Over 200 persons concerned from all parts of the province attended. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Yan Kelun made a speech. Provincial CYL Committee Secretary Zhao Hanlin delivered a summation speech.

The participants clearly understood: "The current important task is to mobilize and organize the CYL members and young people throughout the province to seriously study the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. Guided by the spirit of the resolution, it is necessary to continue to carry out in depth education in upholding the four basic principles, in advocating the 'five stresses and five principles' and in communist morality." The conference decided on the following specific measures for strengthening ideological and political work:

"1. Seriously implement the principle of clearing people's thinking. In particular, it is necessary to set out the facts and speak reason in dealing with young delinquents, treat them as equals, provide positive guidance for them, and carry out patient and meticulous work on them.

"2. Continue to combine concentrated with individual education. The focus should be on holding heart-to-heart talks and conducting individual education. The CYL organizations can thus constantly maintain close ties with young people.

"3. Discover and cultivate all types of progressive figures and collectives and bring into full play the organizational role of these typical examples.

"4. Link conducting ideological and political education with caring for the vital interests of young people, launch a good variety of spare-time cultural activities, and continue to get a good grasp of building youth activity centers. It is necessary to work together with the sectors concerned to open up more study and employment opportunities for young people, and help them to solve practical problems in going on to higher education and finding employment and in housing, love and marriage. Ideological and political work can thus be done in a specific way."

XINJIANG MEETING DISCUSSES NATURAL DISASTERS

HK090544 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The Xinjiang Regional People's Government held its 25th executive meeting on 7 August to study problems in fighting natural disasters. Government Chairman Ismayil Ayamat presided. Vice Chairman Ismayil Yashengnoff and responsible comrades concerned of the regional agricultural committee reported on the natural disasters and relief work in the Turfan area and other places.

The meeting put forward the following demands on guarding against disasters and carrying out relief work in the future: 1) Establish the idea of concentrating on prevention; 2) at present it is necessary to get a good grasp of fighting disasters and carrying out relief work, and to reduce losses to the minimum; 3) meteorological, water conservancy, scientific research, communications and other departments must closely cooperate and strengthen weather forecasting work; 4) capital and materials will be provided to aid the flood-hit areas in the region.

URUMQI PLA LEADERS MEET ARMY DAY PARADERS

HK090546 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] On 7 August, leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units received the commanders and fighters and a number of public security cadres and fighters who had taken part in the Army Day parade and march-past. The reception took place on the campus of the army school.

(LuHaiqing), deputy commander of the units, made a speech summing up the parade. On behalf of the CCP Committee of the Urumqi PLA units, he extended regards to the commanders and fighters and public security cadres and policemen who had taken part in the parade, and the work personnel concerned. He said: This parade has had a very great influence inside and outside the army. It has reached the aim of enhancing the army's prestige and boosting morale. This parade was a complete success, thanks to the common efforts of the commanders and fighters and the vigorous support of the regional and municipal party and government organs and the people of all nationalities. He also put forward specific views on stepping up drill training in the units in the future.

Other leading comrades of the Urumqi PLA units including Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Zhang Jiecheng, Wei Youzhu, Codanoff, (He Linzhao), Li Changlin, Aizezuofu Hasifu and (Xing Yuanlin) took part in the reception. Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Youlin also made speeches. They expressed the hope that the personnel who had taken part in the parade would play the role of instructors and pace setters after returning to their units, and take the lead in making a success of drill training in the units. They should ensure that the experiences of this parade blossom and bear fruit throughout the military region.

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PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON TRANSLATION WORK

HK010721 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Summary] The first Xinjiang regional conference on translation work opened in Urumqi on 29 July. The tasks of the conference are to sum up translation work in the region in the past 32 years, exchange experiences, decide on future tasks, establish the regional translation workers association and discuss measures for deciding on titles for cadres engaged in translating Xinjiang minority languages and establish a regional committee for this work. Representatives of 11 nationalities are attending the conference.

Ismayil Ayamat, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional people's government, attended the opening ceremony. Song Zhihe, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, made a speech. After extending greetings to the participants and to translation workers throughout Xinjiang, he said: "Translation work is very important. It is of major importance for publicizing and studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, conveying and implementing the party's principles and policies, promoting the study of advanced science and technology, stimulating cultural exchanges between different nationalities and promoting the four modernizations. In particular, in Xinjiang, to do a good job of translation work in minority languages is an important component part of implementing the party's nationalities policy, having the organs staffed by people of minority nationalities, and attaining equality of nationalities and of their languages. It is also one of the important conditions for accomplishing stability and unity and consolidating the unity of the motherland."

Song Zhihe said: "Translation workers must unify their understanding on the basis of the spirit of the sixth plenary session and the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, enhance their thinking, unite as one to advance, do still better in their work and work hard to improve their translation standards, the better to meet the needs of the four modernizations."

Conference Concludes

HK080549 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Summary] The first Xinjiang regional conference on translation work, convened by the regional people's government, concluded on 5 August. Song Zhihe, Tomur Dawamat and other leaders of the party and government in the region attended the closing ceremony. The conference approved the charter for the regional translation workers association and established the association, and set up a committee for assessing technical titles for cadres engaged in translation work in Xinjiang minority languages.

The conference put forward many good views and suggestions for improving translation work in the region. "The conference demanded that under the leadership of the regional CCP Committee and people's government translation workers in the region regard this conference as a continuation and a new starting-point, remain loyal to the party's translation cause, unite as one, boost their spirits and further improve translation work."

Yiminuofu Hamidi, vice chairman of the regional people's government, delivered a summation at the closing ceremony. He said: "The basic spirit of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee is to unite as one to look ahead and promote the four modernizations. We must unite still more closely around the Central Committee. Guided by the spirit of uniting as one to promote the four modernizations, we should do a good job in handling and solving problems in translation work and promote the development of the translation cause."

RENMIN RIBAO LETTER ON PROFESSOR CHEN'S DEATH

HK110624 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 81 p 4

[Letter by Wu Tinghua [0702 1694 1478] of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "The Taiwan Authorities Cannot Escape Responsibility for Chen Wencheng's Violent Death"]

[Text] Dr Chen Wencheng, associate professor at the Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was picked up by the Kuomintang secret police--the public security department of the Taiwan Garrison Command--for interrogation on 3 July. Early the next morning, a dozen or so hours after the pickup, his body was found on the lawn outside the graduate students' library of the National Taiwan University. The Kuomintang secret service cannot shirk responsibility for this.

Dr Cheng Wencheng was a hardworking, diligent, active, outgoing and prudent young Taiwanese scholar who was full of national sentiments. This tragedy happened when he was on home leave to visit his family and give lectures. While extending my heartfelt sympathy to his family, I must also condemn the Kuomintang for ruling Taiwan with the secret police for more than 30 years.

Chen Wencheng's death was not an isolated case. Before this, many patriotic compatriots returning to Taiwan from abroad had also been summoned by the garrison command for interrogation. Chen Wencheng's death shows that the Kuomintang is now intensifying its persecution of Taiwan compatriots, particularly those who are full of national righteousness and favor the reunification of China.

People cannot but ask: Why do the few diehards among the Taiwan authorities and the Kuomintang secret police perpetrate such perverse acts? I think that in the final analysis, it is because they go against the will of the people on the question of the reunification of the motherland. Two years ago, the NPC Standing Committee issued a "Message to the People of Taiwan" and proposed "three kinds of contacts." This evoked great repercussions at home and abroad, especially among the people of Taiwan. Everyone hoped that the Taiwan authorities would take the whole situation into account and proceed from the interests of the motherland and the people, accept the proposal of the NPC Standing Committee and accomplish the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland. In the face of this irresistible torrent, however, the handful of diehards among the Taiwan authorities and the Kuomintang secret police panicked. Out of their strong desire to suppress the people, they continued to enforce the notorious "martial law" and threw large numbers of people who dared to publicly declare that they were in favor of peaceful reunification into prison. They also extended their sinister tentacles to some of the influential people.

Flaunting the banner of "freedom" and "democracy" and in the name of soliciting an "exchange of ideas" from scholars at home and abroad, the Taiwan authorities convened a meeting of the "National Reconstruction Council" each year. The fact that Chen Wencheng was murdered at a time when the "National Reconstruction Council" was in session this year fully reveals the hypocrisy of "freedom" and "democracy" flaunted by the Taiwan authorities.

The death of Dr Chen Wencheng not only shocked the people of the motherland and drew worldwide concern, but also evoked indignation and strong repercussions from the vast numbers of Overseas Chinese and scholars residing in the United States. As an Overseas Chinese who returned to the motherland from the United States not long ago, I feel furiously indignant about this. I strongly protest against the crimes of the Kuomintang secret police and eagerly look forward to the early realization of the peaceful reunification of the mainland and Taiwan.

PLA HOLDS FORUM OF FORMER KUOMINTANG PERSONNEL

OWO42125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Aug (XINHUA)—The PLA General Political Department invited former Kuomintang personnel attending a reception in celebration of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the PLA to a forum. At the forum, they were commended for the contributions they had made at their respective posts.

Those attending the forum included Comrade Dong Qiwu of the Beijing PLA units; Comrade Cheng Yuan of the Shanghai Garrison District; Comrade Guyang Jin of the naval academy; and Comrade Zhang Yunong of a certain aviation school of the air force. In their speeches at the forum, they warmly praised the great achievements made in the country and the army since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Being unanimous in voicing support for the resolutions adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, they were full of confidence in victory and the future of the country and the people.

Comrade Dong Qiwu, at the advanced age of 82, said: One's life is limited, but history is unlimited. I will do more good for the people during my remaining years and will not idle away my limited life.

Dong Qiwu also expressed the hope that personages with a breadth of vision on Taiwan will not idle away their limited lives and will do something conducive to the reunification of the motherland and the unity of the nation.

Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department, praised them for the contributions they had made at their respective posts. He also encouraged them to profoundly study and resolutely implement the guidelines laid down by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, to concern themselves with affairs of state, to perform their work well in the army and to make fresh contributions to the modernization of our army, the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of the great cause of reunifying the country.

HSIN WAN PAO REPORT ON HU YAOBANG'S WORK STYLE

HK020757 Hong Kong Hsin Wan Pao in Chinese 1 Aug 81 p 1

[Report: "The CCP's New Chairman Brings a New Work Style"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Aug--Hu Yaobang has now been CCP chairman for 1 month. People find his work style entirely fresh and new and are profoundly impressed.

According to stories going the rounds here, 1 hour after Hu Yaobang had been elected CCP Central Committee chairman, he immediately summoned leading figures in journalism and demanded that they refrain from conducting propaganda for him as an individual. He also said that he wanted to admonish Hunan, his native province, not to build any halls named after him.

In his 1 July speech marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP, he stressed that the party must be collectively led by leaders with integrity and political ability, and prohibited any form of personality cult.

A standard photograph of him is not to be found in the newspapers, there is no noisy propaganda about his career, and no articles praising his merits and virtues have been published.

There are no standard photographs of him hung up in public places and offices, nor are there any pledges of "loyalty" to him couched in phrases such as "fervent welcome," "resolute support," and "swear to defend to the death."

Hu Yaobang is an energetic man, and often goes down to the basic levels and into actual life. He scans large numbers of documents every day and also issues many specific instructions. People can now often be heard saying: "This is Comrade Yaobang's instruction."

MING PAO ON CHANGES IN MILITARY COMMISSION

HK050942 Hong Kong Ming Pao in Chinese 5 Aug 81 p 25

[Article by Xia Jin [1115 2516]: "Military Commission Under CCP Central Committee Decentralizes Its Power--Geng Biao, Yang Shangkun and Yang Dezhi Take Charge of Routine Work"]

[Text] Beijing held meetings to celebrate the 1 August Army Day. Quite a number of the members of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat and high-ranking military officers participated in the celebrations. According to the namelist of participants and the recent biographical data, there have been many important changes of personnel in the army. For example, Zhang Aiping, formerly deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA, is now a vice premier (concurrently first vice chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission) and chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, and no longer heads the office of deputy chief of the General Staff.

Defense Minister, Secretary General of Military Commission and Chief of General Staff Hold Power

Deng Xiaoping, chairman, and Ye Jianying, Liu Bocheng, Xu Xiangqian and Nie Rongzhen, vice chairmen, of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, are advanced in age. Deng Xiaoping is 77 and the other four marshals are in their 80's or 90's. They will not live much longer.

Three members of the Standing Committee, Geng Biao, Yang Shangkun and Yang Dezhi, are chiefly in charge of routine work of the Military Commission.

Geng Biao is a member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, a vice premier of the State Council and minister of national defense. He is in charge of foreign relations and strategic affairs of the army. He represents the Chinese Army on visits to foreign countries and receives foreign army leaders visiting China.

Yang Shangkun is in charge of the routine work of the Military Commission, examining and approving important documents and reports of the army and supervising personnel affairs and political work in the army.

Yang Dezhi is now a member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, a member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission and chief of the General Staff of the PLA. He is in charge of the routine work of issuing military orders.

According to these very special arrangements, the three of them divide power among themselves and are directly responsible to the chairman and vice chairmen of the Military Commission, so as to avoid centralizing power in one man alone and to minimize the possibility of any abnormal activity within the army.

The Military Commission Increases the Number of Its Standing Committee Members to More Than 10

The Standing Committee of the Military Commission under the CCP Central Committee now has more members than before. A full namelist of its members, plus the three mentioned above, follows:

Wang Zhen Political Bureau member and former vice premier (colonel general).

Su Yu, CCP Central Committee member, a vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC and first political commissar of the Academy of Military Sciences (army general).

Xu Shiyu, Political Bureau member and former commander of the Guangzhou PLA units (colonel general).

Wei Guoqing, Political Bureau member and chairman of the PLA General Political Department (colonel general).

Zhang Tingfa, Political Bureau member and air force commander (air force major general).

Xiao Ke, CCP Central Committee member, a vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and commandant of the Academy of Military Sciences (colonel general).

Zhang Aiping, CCP Central Committee member, a vice premier and chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense (colonel general).

Han Xianchu, CCP Central Committee member and former political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA units (colonel general).

Yang Yong, CCP Central Committee member and deputy chief of the General Staff of the PLA (colonel general).

Wang Ping, CCP Central Committee member and former political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department (colonel general).

Chen Xilian, CCP Central Committee member and former commander of the Beijing PLA units (colonel general).

TA KUNG PAO ARTICLE ON PLA TRAINING METHODS

HK030557 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 1 Aug 81 p 2

[Special feature by Kan Wei: "The PLA Enters Three-Dimensional Warfare Training--China's Military Affairs Take a New Step Toward Modernization"]

[Text] On the eve of Army Day, the PLA General Staff department held a military parade in Beijing, at which the troops were reviewed by Yang Dezhi, secretary of the central Secretariat and chief of staff, and others.

This was another parade held by various branches of the armed forces following the one held on May Day. This shows that the PLA has seriously promoted military training while also strengthening military bearing and discipline. It also shows that, following the 10 years of internal turmoil, the Chinese army has now started to truly establish a regularized order of life.

The parades held around May Day were the first military activities visible for nearly 10 years. Parades and march-pasts were held at the locations of the leading organs of the 11 military regions, and a number of provinces and regions invited local party and government leaders to take part in reviewing the troops. The navy and air force staged parades as well as the army. The East, North and South China Sea Fleets held parades in their base provinces.

At the same time, the Central Military Commission and the air force headquarters held flag-presentation ceremonies at various air force units. In the last 10 days of May, air force Deputy Commander Wu Fushan and the former Deputy Commander Xue Shaoqing, an old cadre who is now adviser to the air force, came south to Guangzhou to preside at the flag-presentation ceremony for the Guangzhou air force. They personally read out the order and handed over the military flag. Yao Jun, deputy chief of staff of the air force headquarters, went personally to Chengdu in Sichuan to read out the order presenting the flag to the air force of the Chengdu PLA units on behalf of the air force headquarters. He also reviewed the parade with the local unit commanders. These events all show that the navy and air force have opened a new page in tidying up military discipline, strengthening training, renewing equipment and promoting the modernization of the units.

The parades and flag-presentation ceremonies were held in accordance with instructions issued in March by a leader of the Central Military Commission on strengthening formation training and improving work style. This leader was Deng Xiaoping. In fact, Deng Xiaoping has been one of the principal leaders of the Central Military Commission since the 3d session of the 11th Central Committee. Section 21 of the "resolution" adopted by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee also mentioned that when Deng Xiaoping was in charge of Central Committee routine work in 1975, he convened an enlarged meeting of military affairs, at which he made an extremely inspiring speech advocating that the PLA should step up political work and military training, strengthen scientific research in modern military affairs, attach importance to renewing equipment and build up a powerful national defense force. It is said that Mao Zedong praised Deng Xiaoping's strong leadership ability at the time, describing it as "a needle hidden in cotton" and strength out of softness, that is, he had a high sense of principle and the flexibility of seeking truth from facts. Deng Xiaoping enjoys high prestige among the army's old cadres and fighters.

In fact, since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the PLA units have been constantly stepping up their training while gradually eliminating "leftist" influences. They have attached very great importance to military modernization.

The characteristic that has drawn most attention in the PLA's training in recent years is that all branches of the armed forces have carried out training in three-dimensional warfare, called in China "training in synthetic warfare." This means that the army, navy and air force and the missile units, tank units, antichemical warfare units and so on all closely coordinate in training in three-dimensional warfare offense and defense. This enhances the ability of all branches of the armed forces to fight synthetic war. This has brought about a great change in the former practice of training each branch of the armed forces alone. It also pronounces an end to the years of "millet plus rifles," but the traditional spirit of struggling arid difficulties of the "millet plus rifles" years is still maintained. This spirit is expressed in the soldiers' mastery of military techniques. Apart from mastering the five main basic skills including shooting, grenade-throwing and bayonet thrusts, they also learn how to use all kinds of new weapons, and turn into all-rounders. This has also become one of the characteristics in China's training of a modern army.

The navy has also entered a new stage of development in the past 3 years. The North, East and South China Sea Fleets are being continually equipped with modern warships. These fleets not only possess destroyers, escort vessels, submarines, hunter submarines, landing craft and so on but have also set up a missile ship force establishment.

The navy's new developments in training in the past few years have also drawn attention. The Chinese Navy now attaches importance to studying the new conditions of modern warfare. It has carried out training in ocean navigation by comprehensive large formations of warships, which is something it had never done before. While China was conducting its ICBM "carrier rocket" tests last year, the navy coordinated with national defense scientific research ships in sailing into the South Pacific. This was actually a naval training exercise in ocean navigation by a comprehensive formation of warships. Senior navy leaders said that in the past everyone was a bit apprehensive about commanding ships on ocean voyages. As a result of this practice, they have destroyed superstitious belief in ocean formation sailing and have thus understood and grasped many objective laws for ocean navigation, opening up a new path for the navy to carry out ocean navigation training and carry out its missions.

The Chinese Air Force has also ceaselessly renewed its equipment in recent years, and new fighters, attack aircraft and jet bombers made in China have been put into service. It is worth noting that the leaders of air force units and flying regiments are younger now, and this is a situation that has been achieved relatively early. The average age of commanders of flying divisions now is under 45, and the youngest of them are only in their 30's. They are all flyers with practical experience, and in recent years they have attached still more importance to studying data on foreign air forces and actual instances of combat between Chinese and foreign air forces, so as to probe the characteristics of air combat in order to guide flying combat training and endeavor to build up a modern air force.

In the wake of the modernization of the Chinese forces, there has also been a certain change in military recruitment in recent years. According to information, beginning last year, the emphasis on recruiting soldiers and enrollment in military academies shifted from the rural areas to the towns. This is closely linked to the grasping of modern military knowledge, and is also inseparable from the enhancement of the quality of military science.

All kinds of promising signs show that the PLA, which shoulders the task of defending the motherland's sacred territory, has taken a new stride since the beginning of the 1980's, under the leadership of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, toward one of the four modernizations, that of national defense; this has occurred in the wake of the development of the national economy.

WEN WEI PO ON CHINESE NAVY'S NEW EQUIPMENT

HK071008 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 6 Aug 81 p 3

[Talk on the news column by Chao Tung [6392 1749]: "New Equipment for the Chinese Navy"]

[Text] Since China started prospecting for oil in the Bohai Sea and South China Sea oilfields on a large scale, XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has successively released pictures showing Chinese guided missile naval vessels patrolling near the derricks.

Offshore drilling involves the investment of enormous sums of money, amounting to over 10 billion yuan. This is money accumulated by the Chinese people through saving and scrimping. China must be properly equipped to protect offshore oilfields from being undermined or encroached upon, as far as national defense is concerned.

Chinese naval equipment is still backward. If the pace of refurbishing naval equipment is not stepped up, then the problem of inadequate defense will appear after offshore oilfields are built up. Nothing can be done then from a position of strength to protect the safety of offshore drilling workers.

Therefore, since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the development of the Chinese Navy has entered a new stage. According to a XINHUA report, PLA units are being continuously equipped with modern naval vessels.

The East China Sea Fleet has established a guided missile vessel brigade, which has been provided with a missile base. The North China Sea Fleet has also strengthened the training for its oceangoing vessels. The South China Sea Fleet has established a landing ship brigade and an aviation corps.

According to the latest report, the first submarine capable of sailing submerged for several tens of days and nights has gone into operation and has triumphantly returned to port after a long trip. It was alleged in foreign quarters long ago that China had developed a nuclear submarine. A RENMIN RIBAO report did not reveal what kind of energy was used to propel the submarine that was capable of sailing deep under the sea for several tens of days. But generally a submarine with an internal combustion engine must surface for refueling midway and cannot possibly sail under water for several tens of days and nights.

The first generation of pilots for carrier-borne aircraft has been turned out in large numbers. Up to now, China still has no aircraft carriers. But the navy will not wait until an aircraft carrier is built before it starts training its pilots--putting the aircraft carrier "in mothballs" for lack of the necessary knowhow to operate it.

China's shipyards have offered to accept orders on the international market for steamers up to 60,000 tons. China also has berths for steamships up to 100,000 tons. It is just a matter of time before China comes up with a more complete and more modern group of vessels. The navy's training pilots for carrier-borne aircraft shows that it intends to build aircraft carriers.

At present, China is in a period of economic readjustment. Military spending for national defense is also being reduced. The effort to build warships will be temporarily affected. But the Chinese PLA has never relaxed its effort to modernize the navy. Before modernized warships go into operation, it must first have naval officers and men with modern knowhow. China is now recruiting educated urban youths to undergo training in the PLA units. Large numbers of military officers with a college education are being turned out by military academies. Centers for training naval forces have been established. It can be seen that the training of modern naval officers and men must be closely followed by the building of naval vessels.

On the eve of the 1 August Army Day, Zhao Ziyang surveyed the East China Sea Fleet. He traveled three times in an oceangoing vessel, encouraging officers and men to strive for the modernization of the navy. It is clear that the accelerated development of the Chinese Navy has been put on the agenda of the central authorities.

TA KUNG PAO ON HOW TO ADDRESS INTELLECTUALS

HK040733 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 4 Aug 81 p 2

[Report: "SHIDAI DE BAOGAO [REPORT ON THE ERA] Criticized"]

[Text] (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE, 3 Aug) In mentioning intellectuals, should we use the prefix "patriotic?" For 2 months, Beijing KEJI BAO [Beijing SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PAPER] has held a heated debate on the subject. Many readers believe that as far as the majority are concerned, the Chinese workers, peasants and intellectuals have generally reached a level of patriotic consciousness and the level of consciousness of upholding the four basic principles. Therefore, it is unscientific to say "patriotic intellectuals." This appellation is likely to cause confusion and should be dropped.

The current discussion was touched off by a special edition of a magazine on reportage, SHIDAI DE BAOGAO, in the latter part of April--an edition devoted to the criticism of Bai Hua, writer of the script "Bitter Love," which contained an article beginning with the phrase "respectfully presented to readers." The article said: "We are resolved to stand on the side of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, cadres and patriotic intellectuals." Many readers have written to the editorial department of Beijing KEJI BAO voicing disapproval of the method of referring to intellectuals. The editorial department of Beijing KEJI BAO holds that in assessing a controversial work or one guilty of mistakes, we should not freely prefix "patriotic" to intellectuals. Such a practice goes far beyond the limits of the assessment of literature and art. It is highly necessary to start a debate.

Beginning from 27 May, Beijing KEJI BAO devoted 13 consecutive issues to "reactions to the wording used by SHIDAI DE BAOGAO" and published 26 articles. Of the more than 100 letters received, only four or five supported using the term "patriotic intellectuals." In the course of discussion, many readers pointed out: The wording, "we are resolved to stand on the side of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, cadres and patriotic intellectuals," in SHIDAI DE BAOGAO ran counter to the central authorities' correct judgment about "intellectuals being part of the working class" and was an indication of the remaining poisonous influence of "leftist" thinking, or a lack of trust in intellectuals. There are individual traitors among intellectuals, just as there are degenerates among workers, peasants and cadres. Just as we should not use such special terms as "patriotic workers," "patriotic peasants" and "patriotic cadres" because there are unpatriotic individuals among workers, peasants and cadres, so we should not use the wording "patriotic intellectuals" because there are unpatriotic individuals among intellectuals.

The current debate has showed satisfactory results. In an article entitled "A Letter to Readers" on 31 July, Beijing KEJI BAO expressed its decision to temporarily end the discussion on "reactions to the wording used by SHIDAI DE BAOGAO."

Beijing KEJI BAO is prepared to start another column. It will unfold a discussion on the theme, "use science and technology to revitalize China"--doing so within a broader scope.

CHENG MING EDITORIAL ON 'LEFTISM' IN HONG KONG

HK070816 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 46, 1 Aug 81 p 3

[Editorial: "We Should Regard 'Leftism' as Disgraceful"]

[Text] The sixth plenary session of the Chinese Communist Party assaulted heavily fortified positions. It assaulted the leftist ideology. The "resolution" was a round of ammunition fired at the leftist ideology and the theory of the "two whatevers." This was an effective and timely campaign. Although it was not a protracted Huai Hai campaign aimed at thoroughly emancipating the mind, it will achieve greater results if people successfully study the "sixth plenary session documents."

There was a strange phenomenon in this history of the Chinese party over the past 30 years or so which the "resolution" did not mention. If someone inside or outside the party was regarded as a "right deviationist," this was tantamount to him having committed crimes and violated the law. He was either criticized or imprisoned in accordance with the seriousness of his case. However, those who committed leftist mistakes usually got off scot-free. They considered "leftism" as an honor, looked triumphant or even won the laurels of a "revolutionary." This was the main reason why the leftist poison ran wild, the leftist disaster wreaked havoc, the reputation of the party withered and the country declined. At present, we should make the most of the favorable situation brought about by the "resolution" to vigorously pursue and fiercely maul "leftism" and change the situation. We believe that the day when the whole party and the whole country accept the concept that "leftism" is a disgrace and an object of universal condemnation, the Chinese Communist Party and China will certainly grow and flourish.

Another strange phenomenon which the "resolution" did not mention is that the leftism poison in Hong Kong is extremely insidious. It was unnecessary for the "resolution" to raise the subject. But, we do not think that it is unrealistic to regard Hong Kong as a severely afflicted area of the leftist catastrophe. What makes us think so? The "bombing campaign" in 1967 was a striking example. Due to serious leftist catastrophe, much work has stagnated. This is a fact that everybody knows.

Some work is like building a house. Lofty towers are all constructed from the ground up. They are magnificent and splendid. However, it is pity that while bricks were laid and walls erected, the foundation of the building was undermined. All efforts were without results in the end. For instance, in solidarity work, we have made friends with a number of people. This was a success obvious to all. However, at the same time, some friends were pushed to the opposite side and regarded as enemies. People in society were surprised and uneasy about that. This was what we call "lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet." Is such an act beneficial or detrimental to the work of "uniting with all people who can be united?"

In both Hong Kong and China, a handful of people are fond of pinning the label of "opposing the 'four upholds'" once they hear any academic opinions, even if these opinions were not antisocialist. Ostensibly, they stick to the "four upholds," actually they lack at least one "uphold"—"upholding Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought." Why do we say so? Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought maintain that a united front must be formed. However, the practice of pinning political labels and wielding big sticks will adversely affect and destroy the structure of the building of a united front. Continuing such practice means violating the principles of Mao Zedong Thought! Are the three experiences (the three magic weapons) mentioned in "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" still correct? Is the first sentence in the first article of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" still applicable?

"Although they lose their bearings, they have not gone too far." We earnestly hope that people of the left side will realize "the present is correct and the past was wrong."

Leftist ideology has brought calamity to the country and the people. This should be stressed "every year, every month and every day." Those who hope that the Chinese Communist Party will exert its efforts to carry out reform should not rest content with the success of the sixth plenary session. They should continue to eliminate "leftism" and make use of this success. Only thus can the country become prosperous and the people live happily. Only thus can the party and the country grow and prosper.

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